

INSIDE: Patronage, sexism and the Broadbent factor

Maclean's

AUGUST 6, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$7.25

The Debate About Images



**Prime Minister
John Napier Turner**

**Conservative Leader
Martin Brian Mulroney**



True Taste.



Rich in satisfaction.

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.
Averages per cigarette—King Size Filter "Tar" 12 mg. Nic. 1.0 mg. Regular Filter "Tar" 9 mg. Nic. 0.8 mg.

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

AUGUST 6, 1984 VOL. 11 NO. 32

COVER

The politics of image

In the absence of any dominant issue, the federal party leaders sat out last week to rehash their reasons for the re-emergence of this summer's campaign. While remaining vague on policy, Prime Minister John Turner and Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney hope to persuade voters that they can be trusted to solve the nation's problems. —Page 8

Photo: Bob Schuchman/REUTERS



Fallout from a stalemate

The painful process of forming a coalition government after last week's indecisive election compounded issues' grave economic and political problems. —Page 22



A rage for plastic shoes

Canadian women are flocking to the hottest new fashion in summer: plastic shoes and accessories. They are colorful, sporty and above all cheap. —Page 42

CONTENTS

Agenda	7
Books	50
Business/Economy	39
Canada/Over	8
Editorial	2
Fashion	42
Film	49
Follow-up	6
For the Record	47
Fuller/Ingram	52
Letters	6
Newman	36
Passages	6
People	19
Recreation	38
Science	44
World	22



Thrills of the century

Killer coasters have been around for 100 years, but daredevils are still flocking to the fairgrounds to test their nerve as the king of the amusement parks. —Page 38



Return of the Dust Bowl

Dro-dry weather conditions have severely damaged thousands of Prairie farmers' crops, raising the prospect of a new rash of backhoes. —Page 17

A taxing issue

Thanks go to Brian Cohen for instilling a tax reform in Canada ("Easing the pain of income tax," *Columnia*, July 16). A tax reform is as much a priority in Canada as it is in the United States, and my first reaction to this issue as a Canadian taxpayer will take place on Sept. 4. I will cast my vote for a political party that is ready to implement a tax reform that will benefit Canadians as well as reduce our fiscal deficits for years to come.

—ANTHONY LAFORCE
Ottawa

—EXTREME LACERATION
Cervical Cord

A working solution

You did a commendable job in describing the plight of Canada's unemployed youths ("In and out of work," Cover, July 16). One impediment they have to finding jobs is their lack of work experience. I suggest that many of Canada's well-motivated youths can obtain this by volunteering their services to the many agencies across Canada that will offer them valuable opportunities.

—A. M. HADJILA
District Manager,
Ministry of Natural Resources,
Athens, Ont.

Being previously unemployed, I can identify with the depression experienced by unemployed youths. In every city in Canada, however, there are thousands of volunteer positions. Work done for no salary is just as important as work done for money. An income is a necessity, but so is the self-esteem that

SUBSCRIBERS' AND VENDOR NOTICE

David Longways Software, Inc.
Atkinson, Box 1400, Sharon, VT
Troy, VT 05638-0140

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE

AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY!

Name _____
 New Address _____
 Age _____ City _____
 Price _____
 Postal code _____



Future Medical Marijuana: Another Frontier

results from productive and valuable work without pay. —JENNIFER FURGUSON
Saskatoon

Holding its own value

In comparison with the currencies of Britain, continental Europe and Japan, the Canadian dollar is holding its own, or even rising ("The plummeting dollar," *Cover*, July 9) Perhaps it is the U.S. dollar that is out of step, artificially forced up by President Ronald Reagan's mighty war machine.

—WILLIAM UNGER,
Chatham, N.C.

Asserting the balance

There is any questionable assertion is Peter C. Newman's claim that the "great national war" (*Business Week*, July 29). He states that the dominance of national offices by one party has made our democratic system work. The stability of our national politics to establish a permanent basis of support in all regions is an imbalance that is not totally offset by the strength of those countervailing forces in the provinces. In our federal system one-party dominance has occurred at the provincial level. Perhaps Minister Frank Underhill was correct when he said that Canada's success has been the balance of these federal systems by using one way federal and another way provincially.

—G. MURRAY DAVENSON
Chicago

Letters are cited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Misc correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean-Warner Bldg., 717 Bay St., Toronto Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

KEEA Versatile British singer James Mason, 70, whose performing career spanned 50 years and more than 100 roles, of a heart attack in Llangyfelach, Wales, on Oct. 11. A former Royal Air Force band leader, Mason began acting in amateur productions and toured with minor theatre groups before joining London's elite Old Vic Company in the early 1950s. He then moved to Broadway, built his own international reputation starting with *The Men in Grey* (1947), *The Seventh Year* (1948) and *454 Love* (1947). Never happy with his pay, he quit in 1950 and moved to the United States for nearly 20 years, he counted only *The Desert Fox* (1981), *Five Paces* (1982) and *A Star Is Born* (1984) as his favorite films of that period. He returned to England in 1970 and for many years was nominated for three Academy Awards, *A Star Is Born*, *Gregory Girl* (1968) and *The Verdict* (1982). Mason performed twice in *Guinevere* (1964) and *Camelot* (1967) with Joan Tyrona Guthrie, to do *Guinevere* *and* in an open tent in Stratford, Ont. "It was quite an interesting experience," said Mason. "The weather was perfect and the audience was excellent."

MED-George Gallup, 88, founder of the Gallup poll in 1935, of an apparent heart attack, at his summer home in Tschuggen, Switzerland. A resident of Princeton, N.J., Gallup developed his technique of measuring public opinion during the early 1930s. He started the American Institute of Public Opinion in 1935 and married it into Gallup-Inter-

OBITUARY Prominent Canadian physicist **Harry Welsh**, 75, of a stroke, at North York General Hospital in Toronto. Welsh joined the physics faculty of the University of Toronto in 1948 and held several posts, including chairman of the department from 1962 to 1968. He established several research groups at the university and his own groundbreaking research in gaseous hydrogen at high pressures, and in solid hydrogen, brought him many scientific awards.

DEAD. Singer **Billy Williams**, 74, who formed the Billy Williams Quartet in 1949 and made it a fixture on *Sid Caesar*

war's TV series *Your Show of Shows* following a heart attack, at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City. Williams gave up his studies for the ministry in 1950 to become a radio disc jockey.

Pioneer's High Power leaves ordinary car stereo behind!



In fact, the only thing ordinary about Pioneer's new KE-A880 is the size. After that, it's musical fun in the fast lane with a pace-setting "24Way High Power" system that develops a full 20 watt/channel of maximum power output. Four built-in amps are automatically "strapped" for

double-banded high power when driving two speaker systems. Or, you can power four separate speaker systems at 55 watts each and use the built-in preamp fader for front-rear balance.

FM fans will love our Supertuner III as they add up the miles without losing a sound. Of course such high sensitivity and

pinpoint selectivity are Pioneer exclusives.

And Pioneer really lights up the road to super music with its brilliant illuminated panel and green LED frequency display. Other great features include Auto-Reverse, Music Search, Dolby® noise reduction, 12PM/AM feather-touch station presets plus much more. And teamed up with our matching speaker systems, you'll blow night by musical dullite.

Test drive it soon and
break away from the pack
with Pioneer.

* Dotly and the double D symbol are trademarks of Dotly Laboratories, a Division of



KE-A880



TS-1858X

TS-00A

TS-0002



ST Leanne Road, Oak Mills, Ontario M5S 2T5 Phone (416) 441-3530
 875 Leanne Avenue, Denver, CO 80202 Phone (303) 431-3536
 391345 Jaramba Road, Richmond, B.C. V6V 1W6 Phone (604) 270-1116

The death of a pipe dream

The Alaska Highway natural-gas pipeline was a high-voltage gamble in a megaproject game. The \$40-billion plan to transport Alaskan natural gas from Prudhoe Bay through Canada to the northwestern and midwestern United States was the largest capital project ever planned in Canada. President Jimmy Carter approved it in 1977, but by 1982 a glut of oil and natural gas in the United States, coupled with depressed energy prices and low demand because of the recession, forced Northeast Energy Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah, the major U.S. investor in the Alaska portion of the project, to withdraw suddenly. That decision was a major setback for a Canadian consortium that had already completed the 880 km sections of the 1,760-km line from central Alberta south to the U.S. border. The companies had spent \$1.8 billion, although the Canadians had never had guarantees that U.S. companies would link that "provisional" section with Alaska. Then, the project was indefinitely delayed. And the Northern Pipeline Agency (NPA), the Canadian

government department created to oversee and co-ordinate the planning and building of the pipeline, in its final stages of closing its operation. Bill, Harold Milne, the agency's chief operating officer, remains confident that the pipeline will eventually proceed. "I think you will see it resume five years from now."

Many of industry observers had foreseen the weakening energy markets. Still, in 1980 the Trudeau government gave the go-ahead to Pacific Pipe Line Ltd. of Calgary to prohibit the Alberta section of the line which now carries Alberta natural gas to the border where it connects with U.S. lines. When it was completed in 1982, American consumption of Canadian natural gas has steadily declined. Last year U.S. officials bought less than half of the 16 trillion cubic feet of gas that the National Energy Board authorized for export.

Under the direction of commissioner Michael Sharp, a former federal cabinet minister who will work part-time as president, the firm employed 165 people. But fewer than a dozen employees

remain in its Calgary headquarters, and by year's end the agency will have only a housekeeping staff of six. According to Milne, the firm incurred four major losses while it spent \$10 million on administration, manpower and community liaison. It concluded that Canada can compete internationally without being protectionist; that Canada's transportation system can meet the increasing demands of megaprojects in remote locations; that the government can develop socioeconomic and environmental guidelines which contractors working on the North coast will find that the "one window" approach, by which requests working on the pipeline are used to streamline delays by dealing directly with the NPA, is a far more efficient process than dealing separately with numerous government departments.

A 1983 U.S. General Accounting Office report concluded that the majority of the pipeline's sponsors wanted the project to run entirely for the private sector to finance alone and that if it is ever to proceed, it will need some form of federal long-guarantee. But the Reagan administration opposes any government participation. And unless Ronald Reagan changes his position, or there is a change of government in Washington, Milne's optimistic prediction is almost certain to prove wrong.

—GORDON LEITCH in Calgary

Did you prevent the fire that didn't happen today or were you just plain lucky?

Most of us were just plain lucky because most of us haven't taken the proper steps to prevent a fire. Fire chiefs and other safety specialists recommend that every residence should have at least one properly installed smoke detector (\$20 you have one?). Also fire departments will provide free home inspections and will help in developing good fire prevention habits and an effective escape plan. If you'd rather prevent a fire than simply rely on luck, maybe it's time you began taking the proper steps before everything you have goes up in smoke.

Fire Prevention Canada (FFPRECAN) Association can begin to help you prevent fire with this booklet. Do you know where you are? **Getty Means to Prevent Fire in Your Home?** If you'd like a copy write **FFPRECAN** at the address below.

Fire Prevention Canada (FFPRECAN) Association: A non-profit, non-partisan public service organization sponsored by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals & Fire Commissioners, and the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.

1990 7 Leppard Court, Ottawa, Ontario, K1H 4L2



The hypocrites on the left

By Barbara Amiel

July 18 was a fairly normal day for far-right newspaper stamps. Terry Leander Brian McNamara apologized for one of his remarks, Marc Lalonde announced he would not seek re-election. The *Globe* and *Mail*, a paper that describes itself as Canada's national newspaper, covered these items. It also printed a column by staff writer Carole Corbett. That column turned out to be the most remarkable thing about July 19 editions of the *Globe*. It was the most careful and revealing discussion of the institutionalization of the far left in our mainstream media.

Many Canadians are not really aware of the far-left political biases held by some commentators in our major media. Obviously those commentators have every right to hold their views. But people like myself have an equal right and, frankly, a responsibility to point out their spurious thinking. And it is an interesting comment on our times that, while the far left feels itself happy in our mainstream press, there is not a single far-right commentator there.

Corbett's column was occasioned by the publication of a book called *The Engineer of Men's Souls* by Josef Siverkey, a Czech writer who came to Canada after the Soviet invasion of his country. Corbett's review of Siverkey's new book was not favorable. But having made her literary judgments she went further. She decided to use Siverkey to tackle the most irritating problem the far left faces: the theme in their side of the East-European refugee.

The neo-Marxist commentators in our society live in a delusory world of moral superiority. They alone care about justice and decency. They can dismiss all their critics as ignorant rednecks, or conservative far-righters, or biased, biased provincialists who are just ignorant about the marvels of scientific socialism. Only one category of critic gives them trouble: the Josef Siverkeys of our time.

When being rebuffed, most of that sort of refugees have read Flavian Joseph in Latin and can recite Rikie comments in the original German. With the possible exception of a Salzhutstein, the East European intellectual generally has not a practical living and could have done much better knowing the lingo of some totalitarian party leader. Most of them have studied the most extreme theories of Marxists and their current political stances are often still left of

centre. There is no way to do justice their criticism of far-left absolutism.

The usual way for the far left to deal with such people is to ignore them. A man like Josef Siverkey, after all, is a living reminder to people like Ms. Corbett that much of their philosophy is built upon cultural assumptions. But Corbett decided to tackle the problem and when she did, all her resentment and frustration poured out.

The main problem with Siverkey, she wrote, "is his unbearable smugness which is beginning to be an alibi for a conscious trait in the work of old Eastern European writers." Corbett acknowledged that these young East Europeans have suffered in totalitarian countries for their causes, but she does not feel this is an excuse for the way in which they criticize news and far-left causes like feminism. Their "grimace," she wrote, "is always to intimidate any progressive Western cause. When they

'We are so attuned to the dangers of our virtually nonexistent far right that no one even notices the far left'

wrote about [Western] radicals' 'progressive complaints' they are merely wily. This stiffness is the result of the absolute laissez-faire writers feel their experience has given them."

That is a case of course suffering, or simple experience, gives one a license to comment, criticize and even to ridicule. Corbett knew that. One finds certain that Corbett would not discuss the lower that experience would give a Jewish South African writer or a black South African writer who claimed Western intellectuals flirting with neo-fascism. But Siverkey is contemptuous of young Western intellectuals like Corbett who flirt with neo-Marxism.

The school of thought Corbett represents was more known as the new left. It believes in a range of ideas that, in effect, hold the United States to be an imperialist power and a racist and sexist society. It believes that the United States lacks moral justice, is materialistic and competitive and ignores the human decency and justice, is a threat to peace and is insufficiently concerned with the preservation of Whites. At the same time, exponents of these views

hold that, imperfect though they may be, leftist guerrillas around the world are generally seeking justice and fighting wars of liberation, and that the Soviet Union's imperialism may be due to the fact that it is overly sensitive to aggression because it lost so many people in the Second World War. The far left is apologetic for the two terrorists, the two or three Central American left-wing gangs of guerrillas. While Ms. Corbett may not have expressed each and every one of these opinions, they would, I think, be a fair description of the far left's attitude. To match that sort of thinking a far-right columnist would have to, for example, be an apologist for the right-wing death squads of El Salvador or the Phalangist massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. That would be updatable for mainstream conservative socialist.

Corbett's resentment of Siverkey and of other East European writers living in the West comes precisely from her inability to deal with the authority that experience lends to their criticism of people like herself. She cannot use the usual excuses to dismiss the thoughts of Josef Siverkey or such writers as Ignazio Silone or Solzhenitsyn. They are not former Western movie actors like Ronald Reagan. They are intellectuals and, worse, they have been there.

It is an interesting side issue that the new left denies is the only hope Corbett has for a platform. Though her political thoughts are against every value that the publisher of *The Globe* and *Mail* would care Corbett will be published for several reasons. For one, publishers think that shocking the bourgeois sells papers. And publishers, often being more concerned with bottom-line profits than with moral standards, would not know or care what Corbett writes about. Thirdly, we are so attuned in this society of ours to the dangers and vocabulary of our virtually nonexistent far right that no one even notices the far left.

Since I happen to believe in every point of view getting a platform—no matter how morally bankrupt—the publication of Corbett does not disturb me. But don't anyone tell me that the far right is menacing. They have not come within spitting distance. And spitting is the trademark of Corbett and her right-wing equivalents.

Barbara Amiel is the editor of *The Toronto Star*.



John Turner under pressure

By Robert Miller

The New Democrats were jubilant, the Conservatives relieved and the Liberals mildly perplexed as their leaders finally began running fat-out last week in Canada's midsummer federal election campaign.

The varying moods in the three political camps emanated directly from public and media response to the campaign's first major action—the two televised debates among the leaders. And although Prime Minister John Turner repeatedly insisted “I told my own,” most observers contended that the new Liberal leader had fared badly in his face-to-face-to-face confrontations with Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney and New Democratic Party chief Ed Broadbent. Turner entered the first debate, in French, on Tuesday with a widely perceived lead over his rivals in popular support. He emerged from the second debate, in English, on Wednesday aware that he faces the light of his life in the five weeks before the national vote Sept. 4.

That was a point which even his most ardent supporters, his wife Gail, seemed to concede on Thursday, during a barbecue in the Annapolis Valley town of Kingston, N.S. said she of her husband's debate performance: “He was in a tough spot. Even though he just came back to politics he has to carry the can for the government.” Indeed, the long shadow of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau seemed to loom over Turner, however firmly he tried to escape it and present himself as a new man with new ideas who could satisfy Canadians' hunger for political change. Both Mulroney, whose smooth debating performance bestrode the Tories, and Broadbent, whose gritty effort in French won wide approval in Quebec and across the country, argued that the Liberal record was a key election issue and that Turner, as Liberal leader, had to answer for it. Mulroney, in particular, scored in footing Turner into a defensive posture by hammering away at two issues, the weak state of the Canadian economy and the rash of Liberal patronage appointments demanded by Trudeau and implemented by Turner after he took over the government.

In the first debate Mulroney shrewdly appealed directly to Quebec voters to elect a native son, and he drew Turner's eye by describing him as “the father of the Canadian deficit.” In the second debate Mulroney continued to speak in mellifluous tones and, when Turner unexpectedly tried to turn the

patronage issue to his own advantage by citing Mulroney's earlier budgetary policy switches, the Tory leader almost sorrowfully chastised Turner for his handling of the entire patronage issue. According to Mulroney, Turner should have refused to do Trudeau's bidding. Turner countered that he “had no option,” and Mulroney demanded that the Prime Minister apologize to the Canadian people. Turner declined

give another chance to take on his rivals and rehash his issue against undecided voters (page 10). For another, it would give him a chance to counter a rapidly spreading impression among some voters that he is a socialist with wandering hands. Aside from the patronage issue, Turner has been hurt most in the early weeks of the campaign by the so-called “ham-patting” issue. In both the French and English debates, Turner sought to explain his penchant for treating people physically by saying he was “a chivalrous man” as well as “a tactile politician.”

But many voters, including several prominent Liberals, were less than happy and on Thursday Conservative Minister Judy Knafl and Lucie Pepin, the Liberal candidate in the Quebec riding of Outremont, issued “body language” guidelines to all Liberal newspapers, including the Prime Minister. Under the guidelines, hugging, shaking hands and em-

bracing are acceptable, any other physical contact is not. For his part, Turner continued to stumble on the women's issue, despite obvious efforts to recover. He told his Kingston, N.S., barbecue audience that he was proud his party was fielding more women candidates than ever before (38 have been chosen to date). But then he went on to say, awkwardly, “If my daughter, Elizabeth, wants to run for Parliament,” he got the wrong idea and went to run for Parliament.” He quickly, if barely, added: “And she should I hope she does, some day.” Elizabeth, 30, smiled weakly on the platform. But the impression remained that Turner is still rusty as a campaigner.

At least his campaign—which this week will take him to Manitoba as well as to Vancouver, for his concentration meeting in Quebec riding—was under way. For the first two weeks of the race Turner and the Liberals were outgunned by both Opposition parties. However, on Thursday Turner's chartered 10 campaign jet finally took off on a inaugural flight to Atlantic Canada. He and his wife mingled with journalists covering his tour. They met voters in Sydney, N.S., Moncton

and Saint John, N.S., before flying back to Toronto for a weekend of campaigning in the politically volatile region of southern Ontario where most observers believe the election will be decided.

Mulroney was on the road, too, and enjoying it. This week he planned to campaign in the Maritimes and Quebec. And last week, while his key organizers were applauding his effort during the two debates and planning how to return after they saw an unveiled manuscript, the Tory leader visited Sherbrooke, in Quebec's Eastern Townships, before flying to Toronto and Hamilton with wife Mili in his chartered Boeing 727 jet. The Tories' reputation as superior organizers suffered at least one blow when Mulroney's press aides sought to distribute no fewer than 65 campaign pledges—most of them old—just before a bus ride from Sherbrooke to Montreal's Dorval airport. Mulroney has insisted since the campaign be-

lieves that he will stick to his pledges, but he has been adamant that he will not do so yet. Reporters on the bus discovered that some of the press kits contained a party background paper on youth employment which carried a \$300-million cost estimate. The estimate was missing from the actual press announcement. Under the proposal, Mulroney would revive a tax credit plan for employers willing to hire young Canadians.

The most recent Gallup poll, taken just before the election was called and before the patronage and “ham-patting” issues emerged, showed the Liberals holding a one-percentage-point lead over the Conservatives among decided voters. The results: Liberals 48 per cent, Ns 30 per cent, Ns 11 per cent. A month earlier, the figures were 48-35-11. In the intervening period the number of undecided voters soared to a two-year high of 38 per cent from 26 per cent, which suggested that the three parties are correct in assuming that there is widespread voter volatility and that the election is up for grabs.

For Broadbent and the hard-gripped New Democrats, the surge in the number of undecided voters was a welcome development. Broadbent's impressive performance in the two debates drew applause from the public and thrilled Ns workers. This week Broadbent and his wife, Lucille, planned to take their “Ordinary Canadians” campaign to British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in hot pursuit of undecided voters. When the election race began, most New Democrats conceded that they would be lucky to hold the 31 seats they controlled at Parliament's dissolution. But after three weeks of hard campaigning, and the debates, there was more optimism in the New camp that, when the votes are counted next month, Broadbent's Ns coalition would hold the balance of power in a minority Parliament. It seemed at least a strong possibility at the end of Week Three.

With Carol Goss, Mary Joanne and Terry Margreaves on the Turner, Mulroney and Broadbent tours.



After the second debate, Mulroney was obviously pleased. The Tory leader declared: “I thought it went well. On the question of competence and the ability to handle myself with Mr. Turner and others, that was there and people will have to judge for themselves.” And Broadbent, whose party entered the campaign at a 21-year low in terms of popular support but who has been the most impressive of the three leaders since the election was called on July 5, said, “The feeling that we were picking up during the first 14 days has snowballed since the debate. The response has been overwhelmingly favorable.”

The three leaders will share at least one more platform during the campaign. They agreed last week in a special debate on women's issues on Aug. 13. The debate will be organized in Toronto by the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, and it is almost certain to be televised across the country. For Turner, the women's debate offered two crucial opportunities. For one, it meant that he would



Media consultant Gabby with Turner's style conveyed defensiveness, Mulroney was "perfect, perhaps too perfect"

COVER

The battle of the image men

By John Hay

For two evenings last week the campaign for the Sept. 4 federal election became a kind of *châconne*—a competition among television images in which viewers were left to decide the winner. First on the French network and the next night in English, the leaders of the three main parties contended for voters' attention and effective as they tried to avoid the Big Mistake that every politician facing TV cameras dreads: New Democrat Ed Broadbent at least had the advantage of experience, after taking part in the most recent TV debate—held during the 1978 federal election campaign. But for Prime Minister John Turner and Conservative leader Brian Mulroney the debates pitted two novices in a critical test of skill at the politics of image. Neither emerged as a clear-cut winner, but their efforts underscored the immense importance of image in a campaign that until then had lacked any dramatic issues or theme. Declared political scientist Walter Soderstrom of the University of Waterloo, who studies the relationship between politics and the mass media: "You are looking at the ultimate image election. If you wanted to pick the ultimate image candidates, they would be John Turner and Brian Mulroney."

Even in the age of television, image is not always everything. Issues can still make a difference, as the Liberals showed in the 1988 campaign with their liberal assault on the Conservative energy policy that promised to raise the electric tax or gasoline by 18 cents a gallon. But with that kind of outsize issue so far missing from the current campaign, the images of the leaders' personae this could well play a decisive role in the election. For that reason, the leaders spent hours preparing for the debates last week, and their parties will spend millions of dollars producing commercials and plotting "media events" in the coming weeks—mostly to promote the leaders themselves.

Debutants All three parties claimed that their leader was the victor. But Mulroney's correspondents across the country feared that Canadians, for the most part, thought their joints inconclusive, although they seemed to award Mulroney points for a slightly more polished performance than Turner. In an informal sampling of opinion, three individ-

uals appeared to symbolize the public reaction. In Halifax, Walter Winkler, a ship's chandler, watched the English-language debate at home with his wife and 13-year-old son. All three broke out laughing when Turner led his search for the last word—"leadership"—in his opening statement. When the debate was over, Winkler, who did not vote in the past two federal elections, said that he had decided to vote Conservative in September and he concluded that Turner in the debate had been "too defensive," while Mulroney, on the whole, had performed well. In Montreal, Sylvia Charlebois, a 35-year-old who is undecided but leaned toward the Liberals, watched the French-language debate in a Montreal tavern and thought that Mulroney came across as "bald and smooth." Jean Brodeur, a 33-year-old student who is also leaning toward the Liberals, thought that Turner lost. "His answers to the questions about patronage and the deficit were pretty weak."

A much more pronounced—and often crassly frank—pronouncement against Turner emerged among academics who specialize in media research and among the consultants who make a living



Winning the French-language debate in a Montreal tavern: a campaign featuring the 'ultimate image candidates'

teaching people, mainly businessmen and politicians, how to behave on TV. In the view of consultant Patricia Adams of Toronto-based Tri-Cont Communications, Turner was wise to insist on having the TV debate early in the campaign "because he will be a long time recovering from it." Adams said that the sound of Turner's style in the debate datteringly defensive.

"His tongue darting in and out made him look like an asthmatic at a picnic," declared Adams. On the other hand, she contended that Mulroney had improved on his past media performances. "There was a ring of sincerity last night that I hadn't seen before." Thomas Reid, another media consultant, agreed that Turner's facial mannerisms betrayed his nervousness. "I call him the face that launched a thousand lies," he said.

Sympathy. Media consultant Agota Gabor of Toronto provided Moonbush with theoretical reviews in the form of notes to the leaders. She wrote: "Turner: you noted that 'your body language, your gestures and your angry voice all came across as defensiveness.' To Mulroney: 'You were perfect, perhaps too perfect. It was a remarkable performance, because that made us wonder how much of all this is really you.' To Broadbent: 'You were effective, sincere and believable. Your body language, your eye contact and your measuredness left us to admire you.'—How nice to see a not-perfect-looking candidate."

Derrick de Krombein, co-director of the McHale Program at the University of Toronto, added that Turner looked

"frigid," but he suggested that that quality might even work to Turner's benefit by attracting sympathy. De Krombein declared that Mulroney was the most controlled, but "of the three he appears the least trustworthy. Even the experience on his face makes him look like a small-town politician."

During the debate both Turner and

Gratuitous: a sense of being in charge



Mulroney attempted to mask or correct the "image defects" that have concerned their campaign advisers. When Turner was challenged by a journalist on the panel to forevermore bottom-polling, he said that the gesture is evidence that he is not as stiff or as wooden as some people think. "It happens to be a warm, snuggling person," he invited. "People reach out to me, I reach out to them." For his part, Mulroney, aware of public uncertainty about his competence, deliberately played his voice low and smiled less frequently than he does usually.

Breakers: The reason why the difficulty-to-define quality of image plays such an important role in Canada's political life is the subject of frequent studies. Albert Winkler, a recently published analysis of the past three federal elections, offers a persuasive set of answers. The authors—political scientists Jesse Jenson and Jon Pomeroy of Ottawa's Carleton University, Lawrence Lofgren of the University of Waterloo and Harold Clarke of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg—base their theory on the argument that Canadian political parties act as interest brokers. According to the brokerage theory, Canada's vast distances and regional, economic and social disparities result in the fact that parties are often least successful when they put forward generic ideologies or detailed policies on major issues, because what appeals to one group of voters will just as likely repel another bloc. The authors contend that because of that the largest

Canadian political parties tend to stress short-term tinkering rather than long-term solutions to problems.

Because parties have few reliable bases of voter support, the authors say, they must remain ready to switch policies to attract new voter groups. The parties, says Albert Mendelsohn, "operate around leaders rather than around principles and ideologies." He also expects the party leader to work out the multitude of compromises required for such a party to enjoy electoral success. Even the NDP, with its political platform rooted in the dictates of democratic socialism, is increasingly following the same strategy, with campaign teams and advertising that focus on the party leader.

Decisions: Although party labels do still influence many voters, the leader's image seems to matter most to those potential vote-sophists who swing no strong allegiance. Says political scientist Paul Fletcher of Toronto's York University: "Issues is important because the people who are most readily swayed from one party to another tend to be image-oriented." These people take little interest in politics—but they can play a decisive role in elections.

The University of Windsor's Soderlund, too, concluded after studying media coverage of the 1979 and 1980 elections that leadership image is the most important electoral factor. Says Soderlund of the current campaign: "Ideology has not been important. No particular issues have come to dominate. It is very difficult to distinguish between the PCs and the Liberals. Even the NDP is moving toward the middle of the road. Therefore, image—is the sense that a leader creates in his imagination that he can handle the situation—is more important than anything else."

For the party leaders, their handlers and the voters, the central medium in the creation of a political image is television. Campaign strategists have learned how to manipulate television, staging events and placing the leader's face for the best aspect on the night's news programs. Said Peter Desbarats, dean of journalism at the University of Western Ontario: "The whole campaign is now presented for television, and it is largely artificial events made for television, which the TV journalist has no choice but to present—that's all there is."

Sophisticated market research has enabled the three major parties to learn more accurately how the public sees their leaders. The next step in the image campaign is to find ways of exploiting each party's good points while minimizing the bad points—"perceived deficits" in the image-makers' jargon—

when they appear on TV news, in commercials and in televised events and the debates. The experts agree that two major characteristics in particular cannot be ignored: competence and warmth. York University's Fletcher contended that Pierre Trudeau always scored high on competence and low on concern, while former Conservative leader Joe Clark "was the reverse, which tends to support the view that competence is more important than concern."

In the current campaign each of the party leaders arrived at the starting line

bers have set out to warm up the public persona of a man who is seen by many Canadians to be somewhat aloof.

Bottomline: Not as a way of demonstrating his competence and warmth, most Liberals agree that their leader's footwork for putting women's buttons has proved to be far more trouble than it was worth. In the past two weeks Turner touched off controversy by playfully shoving Liberal party President Anna Campagnolo's and Quebec vice-president Lise St. Martin-Tremblay's bottoms. It was, said a Turner aide, as

that the Liberals most want to emphasize are the qualities of credibility and detachment that they say he possesses. These qualities help to give Turner an image of competence where, according to an opponent, he "has a significant advantage" over Mulroney. Party polls show that competence is one issue in which the public distinguishes clearly between Turner and the Conservative leader. Liberal sources say that surveys indicate that Turner also scores well in terms of candor. "He exudes a sense of being in charge and not being

As a result, Mulroney has been urged by his advisers not to give so much on TV and to cultivate a more measured and serious style of speaking. On the other hand, Turner claims that Mulroney scores higher than Turner as a sympathetic, person who is concerned about people's troubles. Their task in the campaign is to make him look more prime ministerial—competent enough to change the way the government manages the national business.

Mulroney made one of his major campaign initiatives in July when he told

change the Liberal way of governing. Still, some of his aides argued that he should drop the matter "Oberstein," said a strategist, "is keeping alive an issue on which he has made a mistake." Political scientist Don Proulx of Carleton University contended that the patronage episode could prove damaging to Mulroney because the public already associates the Conservatives with mismanagement under former prime ministers Clark and John Diefenbaker.

Women: For his part, Broadbent went into the image contest with the head start because he is far better known to the public than his rivals. As leader of the New Democrats since 1975, Broadbent has generally enjoyed a sound reputation even among Canadians who do not vote NDP. Said Michael Morgan, whose Vancouver advertising agency is producing the NDP commercials: "People see Broadbent first and foremost as a very honest man, as a decent Canadian." Broadbent's name and face, according to Morgan, are widely recognized, and he scores well for integrity and competence. Given that, the NDP campaign, pitched to the "ordinary people," Broadbent likes to refer to in speeches, will try to make two points that Broadbent himself is a moderate, thoughtful, sensible man and that the party itself is a household name, even a core party for voters who have not supported the vote in the past. Said Morgan: "Some people don't know what the NDP is. We have to show it is a comfortable place to be." The new campaign will remind voters what the party has done in the past to produce such programs as Medicare and better pensions and set out new proposals for fair taxation and economic renewal. And it will stress similarities between the Liberals and Conservatives. Said Gayle Crovett, campaign co-ordinator for Nova Scotia: "What's really helping is that the other two parties are so much alike. We really do look like an alternative."

Although Campaign '84 appeared in its early stages to be largely a battle of images, substantive issues could yet emerge to dominate and help decide the election outcome. But as Liberal party pollster Angus Reid noted last week, most political issues are "complex and difficult, it is rare that we have elections fought on an issue where you just take a stand." More often—as seemed likely to happen in the current contest—each party's campaign, for all of the positive images distributed, will have to make an appeal to little more than an implicit competence of the party and its leader to solve the country's problems after the election has been won.

With Gillian Mulroney and correspondents' reports.



Kitchener, Ont., women with "Turner Shirts" in a problem with autographing

with his own advantages and drawbacks in the image race. Private Liberal polls show that Turner scores negatively on any notion that this guy is a Big Brother stuffed shirt. Liberals across the country agreed. Said Dale Gadsby, president of the Halifax Liberal Association: "I don't think it's an issue. He [Turner] doesn't mean it disruptively. The real issues are jobs and people, and he's concerned about the economy."

The aspects of Turner's character



Campaigning in her Vancouver riding: practicing brokerage politics

afraid of the future," said one Liberal spokesman. In contrast to Turner's image of somewhat exaggerated self-control, Conservative strategists worry that Mulroney carries broadness in a faith. A former aide to the Tory leader said that only in the campaign a loyal party member instructed him to "be hell-bent to quit being the life of the party and start being the Prime Minister of Canada."

reporters in an unguarded moment that he had different policies for voters and party workers on the selection subject of patronage appointments. That became a crucial issue for Tory image-makers because it exposed a weakness in Mulroney's sought-after image of competence and confidentiality. Mulroney decided to take up the patronage issue again last week and try to use it against Turner, to show that only the Tories can

A struggle to win the Prairie soul

By Malcolm Gray

For the Prairies it has been so unusually hot and dry summer. But from the Atlantic border to the Rockies politicians are ignoring the climate in order to canvas dusty farm lanes and shady city streets with one common objective: winning the West. There are 40 party seats at stake, and it is a close race. The political determine which party forms the next federal government or holds the balance of power in Ottawa. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have the great plains in common—as well as a conviction that for most of the past 16 years the federal government under former prime minister Pierre Trudeau had largely ignored the region. As a result, voters eventually defected all Liberal first west of Winnipeg. But now, even in the Tory stronghold of Alberta, Liberal candidates are expressing a guarded confidence that they may again have a chance of capturing seats.

Partisans: Prime Minister John Turner has promised to revive his party's fortunes in the West, but Tory strategists in Alberta do not anticipate any real threat to their fortress. But in Saskatchewan and Manitoba the political climate may be more changeable. Public opinion polls show the New Democrats leading in strength, and if that happens both the Liberals and the Tories may pick up seats at the third party's expense. The Tories are starting from relative strength, splitting the 14 seats each province seats evenly with the New Democrats and holding five seats to the NDP's seven in Manitoba.

The Liberals, with only two Winnipeg-area seats, have more modest goals in solid seats these ridings and perhaps pick up a few more. Since the late 1980s Manitoba politics has gradually divided along a political fault line that runs on a rough diagonal from Dauphin in the west to Winnipeg in the east. In the north and central Manitoba, a region of marginal farms and resource-based industry, the NDP holds more ridings, with voters electing Ukrainians, Germans, Poles, French, Indian and Métis delegates. By contrast, the Conservatives are solidly entrenched in five ridings in southern Manitoba, where the descendants of British immigrants fill the rich farmland. Between those Tory and NDP strongholds the Liberals are squeezed into two widely middle-class ridings in Winnipeg—Winnipeg-Port George held by federal Transport Minister Lloyd Ax-

worthy and St. Boniface held by Robert Bourke. Two of the four seats, Winnipeg North and Winnipeg North Centre, appear unshakable, but the Tories are convinced that they can win two ridings on the political fault line itself: Dauphin and Winnipeg-St. James.

The Conservatives held Dauphin—a rural riding with a large Ukrainian population—from 1956 to 1979. In 1980 New Democrat Lawrence Levoroy won by a 5,844-vote margin. In Winnipeg-St.

James, a professional engineer and donor since 1973 to 1981, contends that former NDP supporters will help send him to Ottawa. His proponent New Democrats want a change of administration in Ottawa, but many are displeased with the attempts of Manitoia's new government to extend language rights for the province's francophone minority. For her part, Liberal candidate Evans Rybick said that she is encouraged by the large number of undecided voters. "This riding is going to be won at the door," she declared.

Indeed, an informal survey of 50 voters within the riding last week showed that 32 prospective voters had not yet decided which party they would support. Another 30 said they will vote Conservative, eight said they planned to vote Liberal and seven supported the NDP. Said John Newell, a 74-year-old assistant consultant who will vote for the Tories as he did in 1980: "If we are going to have a meaningful parliamentary system, the other side has to get in every now and then."

Manitoba: In Saskatchewan, where the provincial government changed hands in 1986, members of Premier Grant Devine's stunning Conservative victory are still strong. "We know that we're doing better than we ever have in the Prairie region, and Conservative campaign chairman Kenneth Waskuk

Said, "They exaggerate our not counting seats before they are won. Added Waskuk: "The NDP has a better machine here and should not be taken lightly. They have clearly got a better machine than the Liberals." But at least six Saskatchewan ridings—Saskatoon-Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Saskatoon East, Regina East, Regina West and Assiniboia—could be decided by the number of votes going to the Liberal candidates. Provincial Liberal Leader Ralph Goodale argues that the party's strength in the province, where the decline in NDP fortunes will help the Liberals. "You are participating in one of the

most productive political environments in Canadian political history," Goodale told 220 party members at an Assiniboia riding meeting. In Weyburn last week, where the Liberals trailed the Tories very by fewer than 1,100 votes in 1980.

But farmers and businessmen in the prairie region, which is dependent on good weather, are more interested in rain than political events. And the heat in the packed basement and hot sun was a harsh reminder that there had been as much for more than a month.

"This is about as hot as the 70s," said Bernard Roy, 66, one of the farmers in the hall. "If they promise to alleviate the financial pressure on the farmer, they will probably get in." Two hundred kilometres northeast of Weyburn, the farmers' concerns about their future are also concerns of Lorne Nyström, who has represented Yorkton-Melville for the last decade 1988. Nyström cannot guarantee his constituents the claim of a cabinet position after the election but he has worked hard to make Yorkton-Melville one of the safe NDP seats in the province. "If this riding does not get NDP, there are not many that will," he declared.

In Alberta both the NDP and the Liberals face a major uphill struggle. The NDP is the province has never held a seat federally, and the Liberals have been shut out since 1972. Many Albertans regard the New Democrats as being one step removed from communism, and support for local Liberals has been badly eroded by the province's intense dislike of Trudeau. Declared James Pal-



Premier Jody, Speaker Trudeau has gone, but Liberals still face a struggle in Alberta.

er, the Liberals' campaign co-chairman in the province. "The fact that Trudeau is gone makes an unbelievable difference." But there are only a few seats—Edmonton East, Edmonton West, Athabasca and Calgary East, where the Liberals have even a slight chance of winning. And another informal census in Calgary East suggested that the Tories will have no difficulty maintaining their grip on Alberta. It showed that 32

out of 49 voters questioned supported the Conservatives. The Liberals picked up only six prospective votes, the NDP received two and 14 voters still had not made up their minds.

Chances: In 1980, a popular mayor of Calgary from 1969 to 1971, contended that he has a real chance of winning Calgary East for the Liberals, helped by strong support from ethnic voters. Indeed, several of the city's ethnic communities have been organized to work for Spinks and three other Calgary Liberals. "I think we can influence 20,000 to 30,000 people in Calgary East alone," said Sushil Choudry, chairman of the West Alberta Liberal Committee, which has representatives from nine ethnic groups.

Even if there is an upset in Calgary East, Alberta's voting pattern is not going to change dramatically. In Manitoba the Liberals are unlikely to do more than hold the two seats that they now have. But in Saskatchewan they could take Prince Albert, the riding held for 30 years by John Diefenbaker. The New Democrats have a shaky hold on the riding, and incumbent Stanley Haworth beat a Liberal candidate by fewer than 500 votes in 1980. Clearly the perceived weakness of the NDP alone—the Liberals are listing John Diefenbaker's one old riding as one of the seats that they hope to win—suggests change. And the Tories, with a strong base in the region, hope they will benefit the most from the shift.

NYSTRÖM (center): If this riding does not stay NDP, there are not many that will.



With Gordon Lepp and Nancy Johnson-Schwartz in Calgary, New South in Regina and Andrew Nykoluk in Winnipeg.



Minister (left), a political fault line dividing Manitoba.

James all three parties expect a tight race. The urban riding contains working-class neighborhoods of east-pointing hungarians as well as a mixture of young professionals, affluent suburbanites and Asian and Portuguese immigrants. The Tories won the seat in 1979 but lost it to the NDP the following year by a 4,000-vote margin. Incumbent MP Cyril Keenan has sought safer territory in Winnipeg North Centre, but Lucas Donner, a Manitoba Federation of Labor official, is trying to hold the seat for the party by campaigning seven days a week.

Tory candidate George Mnabara, a

The Liberals and the Mackasey factor



Mackasey, Guyer Raphael. Raphael's testimony about an ambassadorial-appointing

Bryan Mackasey currently lists his occupation as ambassador-in-waiting. But last week the former Liberal MP was reluctant to discuss his pending assignment to Portugal. "I am sure you will understand that I have other things on my mind right now," Mackasey said as he left a preliminary hearing in Montreal where Robert Harrison, his former financial adviser, faces 12 charges of theft, fraud, conspiracy and perjury. Harrison, a past president of the Montreal board of trade, is accused of defrauding the Bank of Montreal in an alleged attempt to help Mackasey pay off a \$525,000 debt. Related charges of influence peddling against Mackasey were dropped last year, but his daily income in Quebec's *Revue* Courtroom 512 has kept him at the centre of an election controversy: the recent patronage appointments of 250 supporters of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau to well-paying government positions.

When named, the Mackasey appointment has become an international incident because the Portuguese were affronted by not being consulted before his posting. Senior officials in the external affairs department—who were not consulted about the posting either—said privately that the appointment has already caused a serious rift in Por-

tuguese-Canadian relations. Declared an official, "They feel that they have been treated like a little tin-pot country and they are not at all happy about it." At the same time, Liberal candidates across Canada have found it difficult to defend Prime Minister John Turner's job without to Trudeau loyalists on the one hand or a classic call for many top Liberals, particularly prominent Mackasey's appointment. Party president Louis Cangelaris, for one, noted that Trudeau had already given Mackasey an awkward reward naming him chairman of Air Canada in 1970 at a yearly salary of \$60,000. Mackasey lasted only five months in the job before the short-lived Conservative government fired him. Still, Mackasey is drawing a yearly pension of \$55,000 from the airline for his brief tenure, in addition to his \$50,000 yearly pension as a former MP. As a result, friends like, for example, the Liberal national campaign co-chairman, urged Turner to reconsider making Mackasey an ambassador with an official residence, a car and driver and a salary of at least

\$75,000 a year. Turner refused, keeping a written agreement with his predecessor, but the decision left him "in a quagmire," said Asper.

The testimony at the hearing, which has been adjourned until Sept. 4—voting day in the federal election—has also raised embarrassing questions about Mackasey's competence in handling his personal financial affairs. He testified that in 1981 he had suggested that a Montreal machine shop could handle subcontracts for the C-18 fighter aircraft program. Mackasey spoke to Jean-Jacques Blais, currently the defense minister, an ally of Les Ateliers d'Union 1841. Little shortly before the company helped him settle an overdue debt with the bank. In earlier testimony, Bank of Montreal officials told the court that a non-bank company—169608 Canada Ltd.—had paid Mackasey \$480,000 for stocks worth less than half of that amount. The non-bank firm had borrowed the \$480,000 from the bank with a guarantee from Les Ateliers, and Mackasey testified that Harrison set up the transaction. But the former cabinet minister said that he did not know about the role of Les Ateliers in connection with the loan.

Blame. These revelations have raised doubts about Mackasey's ability to cope with the delicate relations of one national diplomat. Although he served in a number of portfolios as a cabinet minister in the early 1970s, many Liberals agree that his blunder, early style in ill-suited for his position. At 40, Winnipeg, whose father-in-law, Andre-Denis de Colle-Lachance, had riding records on the Verdon riding that Mackasey lives in, declared, "Mackasey has certain abilities and talents, but I have never known them to be in the area of foreign affairs." Clearly, the Tories will keep attacking the Liberals on

Asper opposition



patronage while trying to convince voters that their standards would be higher. But the Conservatives, may find that that is a difficult message to sell. Declared Donald Leach, a 33-year-old Canadian research station scientist who was rained at barely two-thirds of the average this year, growing conditions are the worst in 68 years. In Winnipeg two weeks ago the Canadian Wheat Board predicted that spring wheat yields will be down 30 per cent in Saskatchewan, 50 per cent in Alberta and 30 per cent in Manitoba. In many farming communities the problems created by

—JAMES WILSON
STAFF IN MONTREAL



Albert Farmer Seed Show with young spring wheat. Four of more bushels per acre

Return of the Dust Bowl

Under an unrelenting sunny sky in Saskatchewan last week, Frank Manette glared over the ugly yellow-brown stubble that covered the fields of his 4,700-acre grain farm. Just a few weeks before his son, Alan Manette's farm, 300 km southwest of Regina, was a grim testament to the severe drought that has settled over a large part of the Prairie provinces in the past several months. The 30-year-old father of three has seen his potential harvest slashed by at least one-third. And each day that the sun continues to beat down on his parched land adds to the \$30,000 in projected income that he has already lost. With no prospect of rain in the long-term forecast, the situation is almost certain to deteriorate. Declared Manette: "If I cannot arrange a loan to cover next spring's seedling costs, I'm out of business."

Across northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the bone-dry weather conditions have severely damaged the crops of thousands of farmers. In Lethbridge, Alta., scientists at the Agriculture Canada research station alerted to what was rainfall at barely two-thirds of the average this year, growing conditions are the worst in 68 years. In Winnipeg two weeks ago the Canadian Wheat Board predicted that spring wheat yields will be down 30 per cent in Saskatchewan, 50 per cent in Alberta and 30 per cent in Manitoba. In many farming communities the problems created by

the drought have been aggravated by plagues of grasshoppers which thrive in dry, hot climates. "There it looks like someone took a blowtorch to everything," said Roland Hemen, a cattle farmer near Pipestone, Man., about 40 km from the Saskatchewan border. "It's pretty grim."

Saskatchewan's 35,000 northern wheat farmers have been hit hard by the drought. Wheat Board analyst Russell Dandridge estimated that 30 per cent of Saskatchewan's 16.4 million acres of hard, red spring wheat is under severe stress because of the lack of moisture, and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has estimated that the drought will cut southern grain production at least 1500 million bushels this year. And despite a variety of financial aid programs offered by Ottawa and the three Prairie provinces, the drought is expected to lead to a rash of new bankruptcies among western farmers already upended by high interest rates and poor crop prices.

Manitoba, for one, which farms 800,000 acres near Leduc, Man., is close to bankruptcy and fears that it may have to give up farming. For Havelock, the grasshopper plague was one blow too many. Declared Berthiait: "It's more than a problem, it's a disaster. I have farmed this place for 21 years. I'm not a quitter, but there is a time when you have to quit."

—SCOTT MCKIN, with Graham Stewart in Calgary, James Kinley in Regina and Andrew Nikiforuk in Winnipeg

Troubles of the Hornet

The sleek new C-18 Hornet—which its builder, the McDonnell Douglas Corp., calls the "the world's most advanced fighter aircraft"—was intended to be the pride of the Canadian Armed Forces. But since Ottawa signed a \$5.8-billion contract four years ago to buy a fleet of 188 Hornets, one problem has followed another. Last November cracks were discovered in the aircraft's jet engine mounts and in April the first Hornet crashed, killing the pilot. Then last week five of the planes had to be grounded after cracks were discovered in the Hornets' tail struts. Major Wilbur Clapham, an Information officer at National Defence Headquarters, downplayed the incidents. "It's just like buying a brand-new car," he explained. "You're always going to have a gadget that will fall off."

In fact, the problem was a serious one. The latest setback for the Hornets took place in July when the U.S. Navy advised Ottawa that it had begun a special inspection of its fleet after the discovery of structural damage in the tail struts—the same struts that had failed in the crashings. A second message warned Canadian defence officials that the United States had imposed flight restrictions on the Hornets. As a result, Canada grounded five C-18s that were severely affected and the Lockheed Martin company will be responsible for repairs to the flawed aircraft.

Still, the Hornets' uneven record—its design has been criticized by experts in the United States—and to renewed allegations about one of Canada's largest single defence purchases. Only 31 Hornets have been delivered to the Canadian Armed Forces, and the full complement of 188 fighters will not be on hand until the fall of 1988. The Hornets are intended to replace Canada's 30-year-old fleet of F-101 Voodoos and much-poorer F-165 Starfighters. But by midsummer only two of Canada's four squadrons of Voodos had been replaced by Hornets. At the same time, last week's flight restrictions on the Canadian Hornets resulted in some postponement of training exercises at the CFB base in Cold Lake, Alta., and led to still another delay in efforts to modernize Canada's air force.

—CAROL GOSS IN OTTAWA

The Supreme Court invalidates Bill 101

The judgment was only 20 pages long, but a Supreme Court of Canada ruling last week is clearly the most important decision on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms since the Charter was entrenched in the Constitution two years ago. The reason it was the first time that the court has invoked its right to invalidate legislation, striking down provisions of Bill

101, another language law that it could enforce would be challenged in the courts. But business negotiators and members of the province's English-speaking minority greeted the decision with approval. Declared Eric Muldoon, president of Alliance Quebec, the largest English-rights organization in the province: "The Canadians across the country it means that the Constitution

the Quebec Association of Protestant School Boards and seven families to determine whether education classes in Bill 101 violated the charter. Under that law, passed in 1977, Quebec largely restricted English-language schooling to children who had at least one parent educated in the province in English or who had older brothers or sisters enrolled in English schools in the province



Muldoon, the Supreme Court Bill 101 was incompatible with constitutional guarantees to education in English or French



Bill, the Quebec language law limiting access to the province's English-language schools. Seven judges ruled unanimously that elements in that law were incompatible with constitutional guarantees to education in French or English in any province where the numbers warrant. As a result, all children of Canadian citizens who were educated in the country anywhere in the country can now attend English schools in Quebec.

Lévesque: sovereignty



For his part, Quebec Justice Minister Pierre Marc Johnson criticized the ruling because, he said, it deprives Quebec of full control over its education system. Johnson will meet government lawyers and education officials this week to discuss Quebec's response to the ruling. Quebec nationalists groups also denounced the decision, and one, the Société Saint Jean Baptiste, urged the province to

and the Charter of Rights is the supreme law of the land." By using the federal charter—which Quebec has not signed—to override a provincial law, the judgment "undermines that Quebec is not a distinct society in Canada," declared Johnson. "The co-existence of cultural sovereignty has no more meaning if Quebec does not have mastery of its culture and its language." Conversely, many business leaders said that the decision would help draw new people and investment to the province. English-Canadian from other provinces will now be able to have their children educated in English, said Gordon Fehr, former president of the Montreal-based board of trade. "Many excellent people who have refused to come here will now consider Montreal," he added.

The ruling ended a two-year battle by

before 1977. Still, the Supreme Court ruling will affect less than 5,000 students from other provinces currently living in Quebec—less than one-half of one per cent of the province's total school population. And many anglophone parents are voluntarily sending their children to francophone schools. Another 10,000 children who are eligible for English-language education are enrolled in classes held entirely in French, while an additional 10,000 Quebec students are in special immersion courses conducted largely in French.

Despite the ruling, Premier René Lévesque's administration and English rights groups will likely keep pressing their case. For their part, the anglophone groups want access to their schools broadened to include all English-speaking people settling in the province. Said Marguerite Gauthier, president of the English-Speaking Teachers' Association in the Eastern Townships. "Most of the potential new business we would get would be from Americans. This ruling does nothing to encourage them to come here."

—ANDREW WILLIAMS-SMITH in Montreal

PEOPLE



Rivers, Canadian joke too naively to tell his prime time

She regularly speaks the members of the Royal Family and she rides such stars as Elizabeth Taylor. But American comedy queen Jane Fonda, 47, has only grace for Toronto's comedy writers Tom Mullen and Howard Musson—in fact they are on her payroll. Rivers, who writes 90 per cent of her

with a disastrous fire and a blood-spattering flight with Nicholas Campbell, who plays a pimp and dope named Kriller. Said former comedy child O'Neal: "I'm a woman now—and I love it."

Montreal-born pianist Sylvia Sweeney, 27, will follow her uncle Oscar Peterson, 56, into music full time as soon as she accomplishes her sophomore goal—an Olympic gold medal for the Canada men's basketball team. Competing this week in the Seoul Summer Olympic in Los Angeles, the student-athlete star forward discovered basketball when she was 10 years old but began piano lessons at the age of 11 with her mother, Dory Peterson's sister and first piano teacher. She juggled basketball and music for 10 years, and in 1979 the tournament of

players of the World Championships noted her most valuable women's basketball player. Sweeney's music career, however, is still in its infancy. The album on which she recorded four of her compositions last year is only scheduled for release in Canada as soon as the lyrics have been translated into French. That fall she will tour Quebec with the

When Yukon O'Neal was eight years old she rode every season from her center father, Ryan O'Neal, as the show-music, on-air host in the 1970 movie Power Moon. Now 24, O'Neal is on location in New Westminster, B.C., starring in *A Certain Flare*, a remake of the 1958 classic *The Defiant Ones*, which starred *Sally Field* and *Tommy Lee*. O'Neal plays an obsessive prepubescent charged with manslaughter and forced by unwelcome circumstances into a disjuncted but consoling relationship with a rich, well-educated black rebel, *Michael*. What a *Freddie Jones* lives! *Care*: "This is just a little girl's picture," said O'Neal, putting it mildly. She escapes, with Carr, from a courtroom massacre, slides police and a

1970s disco star *Freddie Jones* "to test myself." But there will be no future in pop music for Sweeney. "It's too easy," she said. "When I want to do quality work, I am going to play jazz."

While co-Miss America Vanessa Williams, 21, and Penthouse magazine editor and publisher Bob Guccione, 50, captured attention last week, she with the agency of debut and he with the ecstasy of prosperity, photographer *Ray Chappel* disappeared into the shadows of the tiny town of Brewster, N.Y. For his part, Guccione said that he had paid "the highest price we've ever paid" for Chappel's recently explicit photographs of Williams in the September issue of *Penthouse*, currently selling out on newsstands. But a former associate had nothing kind to say about the photographer. "He left here in the middle of the night about a year ago owing our landlord, *Ray Trueman*, three months' rent," said Ben Abramson, an employee of Westchester Science on Main Street in Mount Kisco, N.Y. Chappel rented a two-room studio in Trueman's building where he paid his trade, with Williams working as his companion, making art and sometimes model. In the summer of 1982 when the photos were took place.

O'Neal, day Yukon takes adult glances



At Xerox, leadership
runs in the family.

The Xerox Family of Marathon Copiers.

No matter what pace you've set for yourself, there's a Xerox Marathon copier built just for you.

Copiers designed to withstand the greatest tests of endurance.

For example, consider the Xerox 1075 Marathon copier. It's designed to fit up to twenty configurations. To help you meet all your growing copying needs.

The 1075 also has the ability to think for itself. To constantly monitor and adjust itself making sure every copy looks as good as the original.

It will even communicate to you over 100 easy-to-understand messages.

If your pace demands a mid-sized copier, it's nice to know no other manufacturer offers as wide a selection. And our three latest entries prove our point. Here's a sampling of how they run.

The 1055 Marathon is unsurpassed for technical and graphic reproduction needs including variable reduction and enlargements in 1% increments.

The Xerox 1048 Marathon can give you up to 40 copies a minute, plus two-sided copies of a two-sided original. And, the flexibility of its modular design offers you four different configurations. And the 1045 Marathon is so adaptable, you can choose from 8 possible

configurations.

If you're considering a desktop copier, Xerox has also undergone a marathon effort to meet your needs.

For instance, the 1035 Marathon is the first desktop copier equipped with four reduction and two enlargement modes. In addition, there are five contrast settings for coloured or problem originals.

Finally, the most inexpensive copier Xerox has ever introduced has also earned the name Marathon. The Xerox 1020 Marathon. Standing only 11" high and 17" square, every major component has undergone a grueling array of stress tests and it comes equipped with a powerful microprocessor and advanced electronics.

Team Xerox family is an example of the teamwork Xerox can put behind your company. Team Xerox is a comprehensive approach to office system integration backed by dedicated service and support people. When you buy Xerox you get Team Xerox.

For more information call 1-800-368-8070 (some local Xerox offices, dealer or distributor in this country). Xerox Canada Inc., P.O. Box 911, Brampton, ON, Toronto, Ontario M6Z 5P9.

Please ☐ Send me information.
☐ Visit a sales representative call
☐ Arrange a demonstration.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PROVINCE _____

POSTAL CODE _____ PHONE NO. _____

*In B.C. 1-2-3-88-268-8070

Xerox Canada Inc.
XEROX and MARATHON are registered trademarks of XEROX CORPORATION
and by XEROX CANADA INC. as a licensed agent.
The production of this book is the result of XEROX COPYRIGHTING.

XEROX
1075
MARATHON

XEROX
1055
MARATHON

XEROX
1048
MARATHON

XEROX
1045
MARATHON



Shamir campaigning. Likud only in Jerusalem: disappointing results had betrayed a lack of confidence in both major parties

WORLD

After the Israeli stalemate

When Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called a general election last March, few observers gave him much chance of forming another administration. Israel's annual inflation rate stood at 400 per cent, and the economic policies of Shamir's right-wing Likud coalition were so unpopular that Opposition Leader Shimon Peres' Labor Alignment party enjoyed a wide 36-point lead in the opinion polls. But after Israel went to the polls in the nation's 13th general election last week, Labor had fallen short of its expectations and won only three more seats than Likud. With 61 seats required to form a majority government, the two major parties furiously courted 35 smaller parties that were a combined 26 seats in search of a new coalition. Sentiment in an anxious nation built for a bipartisan unity government that late returns from the weary swing a key seat from Labor to the Tzohar Party, a Likud ally, increasing Shamir's chances of continuing in power.

At the same time, Shamir's right-wing coalition government took emergency measures to halt a run on the shekel. Interior Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Ornig ordered a 15-per-cent tax on transactions converting the shekel

into foreign currency and imposed a ban on most foreign currency transactions abroad. Said Cohen-Ornig: "There is not time to wait for a new government."

Even from the early results it was clear that Likud had blamed Labor's election efforts, and Shamir quickly hailed a "historic achievement".

The near deadlock between Labor and Likud only compounded Israel's economic and political problems

Peres, more modestly, and he hoped to form as widely based a coalition as possible. But the electorate showed a lack of confidence in the platforms of both major parties. Labor and Likud each lost five seats, Labor finishing with a total of 44 and Likud with 42. The smaller parties, in contrast, increased their 22 previous seats to 33.

The new slate of other parties, coupled with the near-deadlock between Labor and Likud, compounded Israel's problems, including the sharpening schism

et, the human and fiscal costs of the continuing occupation of southern Lebanon and the controversial settlement policy in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Said Hershkovitz: "The picture painted by these results is of an Israel rapidly divided into two camps. Whichever party will form the next government will be very weak."

In fact, even before the election was over Shamir called on Labor to serve with him in a government of national unity. Peres declined the idea. Said political analyst Avi Ben-Zion: "Both Shamir and Peres have reached the conclusion that they must work together. The vital question is in which of them will be prime minister." Former prime minister Menachem Begin, longtime head of Likud, joined appeals for a unity government but endorsed Shamir as his head.

For his part, Yosef Burg, leader of the National Religious Party which won four seats, a loss of one, said he assumed a national unity government was "everyone's wish." The idea also received support from former finance minister Yigal Mordechai Gonen, which won one seat, and from former defence minister Ezer Weizman's Tzohar (Together) party, formed only four months ago,

which elected three members.

The unity movement arose in part from fears that attempts by the top two leaders to "buy" support from smaller parties might produce a volatile coalition of widely differing ideologies. It also reflected distrust for some of the personalities and policies now represented in the Knesset. One seat went to the extreme Rabbi Meir Kahane, who favors the forced expulsion of Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories. The rabbi, who also wants jail terms for Arabs who have sexual relations with Jews, has several times been in prison for anti-Arab incitement, and Begin told an interviewer that he expected "everything Kahane says and represents."

Outside Israel, reaction to the election result was almost uniformly pessimistic. Western governments, which had celebrated that a Labor victory offered the best hope of solving Israel's economic problems and furthering the Middle East peace process, were deeply disappointed by Peres' poor showing. In Washington a state department official said that the long-proclaimed "creation of a certain amount of parity in that could go on far weeks." For his part, Robert Neumann, an analyst at the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies, said the country's inability to break the electoral stalemate made it "very nearly unmanageable." In the Arab world, too, many commentators saw little difference between the policies of Likud and Labor. For example, the Cairo daily al-Ghazala claimed that "the real winner will be occupation."

In lengthy analyses of the causes of

the deadlock Israeli commentators focused on Labor's poor performance. Commented Daniel Elazar, head of the Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs: "Labor's ability to throw away victory after everything that has happened on our Likud—the fall of the Lebanon war, inflation, the disappearance of its historical founder Menachem Begin—really says something." The underlying conclusion, Elazar theorized, is that voters saw Likud, which has ruled Israel for only seven years since 1948, as the party of the new generation and Labor as "the establishment that people do not want back." Other commentators noted that Labor had fought a very low-key campaign and that so many important issues were so polarized as to be difficult to distinguish from those of Likud. For example, both oppose creation of a Palestinian state, as well as separation with the PLO, the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Israel's electoral proportional representation system, which opens so many small parties, also made a direct result unlikely. In fact, no party has ever won a Knesset majority. Israelis do not vote for individual candidates; instead, they cast their ballots for one of the parties, each of which can nominate a maximum of 120 candidates, one for each seat in the Knesset. In order to gain representation in the Knesset, each party must receive one per cent of the total votes cast, which entitles it to one seat that goes to the first candidate as a party's list. The rest of the seats are allotted by dividing the total vote by 120.

Peres sought arithmetic of stalemate



to determine how many more votes a party must win to gain additional seats. The total number of votes cast last week was about 2.4 million, and each party had to secure 24,000 in order to obtain its first seat. And out of 26 parties that contested the election, no fewer than 15 did so.

Still, none of the minor parties succeeded in winning more than five seats, which is far more the task of coalition-building more complex one. With 62 seats needed to form a majority, Labor had to attract the support of 17 more Knesset members from other parties. Likud needed 30 additional supporters. But political analysts expected Shamir to have the easier task because Likud could claim more natural allies among the minor parties than Labor.

Reaching agreement on a government of national unity—officially a shavta accepted that Likud could easily attract such hard-line nationalist groupings as the Tzohar Party (five seats) and the right-wing Religious religious party (11 seats). It could probably count on the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel and Shas parties, which together won six seats, and the National Religious Party, as ally in the outgoing government, which won four seats. That would give Likud a coalition of three parties in its own right—36 seats, three short of a majority. Labor, on the other hand, might be able to muster only 30 seats immediately its 44, plus the support of the Jewish Shas Party (three) and its ultra-orthodox ally, the Citizens' Rights Movement (three).

The arithmetic of stalemate put pressure on uncommitted parties like the Tzohar religious party (one) and the 60-year-old Weizman's new Tzohar grouping in a powerful negotiating position. The shavta's Weizman in particular was the object of intense pressure from both sides. During the campaign he carefully avoided discussing a preference, but his platform—driven on the peace issue but conservative on the economy—seemed to place him marginally closer to Labor. Most analysts agreed, however, that the decisive factor would be the cabinet post that most attracted Weizman. He said that he wanted to be finance minister.

Still, as the nation awaited President Chaim Herzog's effort to form a new government, cabinet-building was a distant problem. A more urgent priority was the removal of the battle to solve Israel's economic woes, which Shamir and largely ignored during the four-month election campaign. As well as in Israel, even as they watched the passing parade of hopeful politicians on their television screens, were bracing themselves for the impact of new austerity programs. —DAVID NORTH, with David Bernstein in Jerusalem.



Ferraro shopping in New York; Mondale fishing in Minnesota: an early but intense display of political fireworks

THE UNITED STATES

The campaigning begins in earnest

Ferraro vice-president Walter Mondale, the Democratic nominee for president, spent the week at a remote lodge in northern Minnesota, fishing for pike and walleye. It may be his last peaceful interlude until after the Nov. 3 presidential election. Some before the Republican National Convention ratifies President Ronald Reagan's bid for a second term—the party meets in Dallas Aug. 20 to 25—the U.S. election is heating up. Both Reagan and Vice-President George Bush campaigned actively last week. During a three-state swing through Texas, Georgia and New Jersey, the president sketched the outlines of his fall strategy, depicting the Mondale-Ferraro ticket as so far to the left of the political spectrum that “they’ve left America.”

With Mondale cutting loose along the Canadian-U.S. border, it was left to Ferraro to keep the Democratic profile well defined. The posed equal to the task like whirlwind week included a housewarming address to the House of Representatives and an appearance before a convention of black society members. He struck the same themes that dominated last month's Democratic convention, emphasizing attacks on the Reagan administration's lack of fairness to all segments of the American

demographic mosaic and the need for further taxation to bring down the federal deficit.

There were some signs last week that the president's advisers are uncertain about how to treat the threat posed by Ferraro's candidacy. The White House does not want to ignore her—and thus earn the contempt of women voters for not taking her seriously. But at the same time it is reluctant to snipe at her credibility—for fear that women might interpret the attack as a denial of a woman's right to the nation's highest offices.

Evidence of the administration's wary approach came both from Edward Rellins, the Reagan-Bush campaign chairman, and from the president himself. Rellins, insisting that Republicans would focus on Ferraro's liberal record, set the record during her six years in the House, suggested that she might run out to be “the biggest, but politically in most ways.” He quickly withdrew that observation, (against a President slip two days later, at a

nationally televised news conference, Reagan fairly declared comment on Rellins' remarks but gave a detailed explanation of why he did not believe Ferraro's nomination was more toxic. Rather, Reagan said, placing a woman on the ticket was “long overdue.”

Although Reagan runs much higher in polls among men than among women, he is clearly not prepared simply to concede the draft vote to the Democrats. Indeed, in his first major political foray of the campaign he carried his re-election bid to states and regions that most politicians believe will prove decisive in November. His appearance in the Texas capital of Austin was billed as the Reagan-Bush Family Festival, an obvious attempt to keep the Democrats off balance. What may be an important campaign motif: family and community values. In Georgia, Reagan stressed the significance of the South, a non-convertible link at Mondale for naming a northeastern son-in-law mate. And in New Jersey the president stopped at the back

Reagan's wary approach



dose of Ferraro's Queens, N.Y., district outside St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Hoboken, named in honor of the patron saint of women. Reagan was 49 per cent of the Catholic vote in 1980—well above the usual performance by Republican candidates. Ferraro, herself a Catholic and an Italian-American with blue-collar roots, threatens to erode that support.

For now, the Republicans appear to have two principal avenues of attack. One is to remind voters of Mondale's ties to Jimmy Carter, when Mondale served as vice-president. Carter's very name seems to evoke unpleasant memories of America's weakness at home and abroad. Thus, Reagan last week chided the Democrats for losing a call for new realism—Mondale's pledge to raise taxes if he becomes president in January.

The other line of fire stresses the liberalism of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket, which Republicans insist is out of tune with mainstream American thinking. The president's pollsters say that conservatism, both in social policy proper in schools, abortion, taxation, crime—and in foreign affairs, his broad appeal among the voters most crucial to the re-election effort. Says Rellins: “You can talk all you want about traditional values, but the Democratic party has been the party of alternative lifestyles, of gay rights.”

The president also used his prime-time news conference to dismiss Mondale's earlier contention that Reagan, if he wins, would be forced to raise taxes to deal with the deficit. He insisted there are no plans to raise taxes, although he very carefully left the door to that possibility ajar.

The Democratic response is to tell voters that the present euphoria of economic recovery is nothing more than a mirage—fueled by the swollen debt for which future generations of Americans will have to pay. That could prove to be a persuasive argument for some voters. But with the economy enjoying a phenomenal 7.5-per-cent rate of growth and inflation down to three per cent annually, many voters—Republicans agree—will agree that they are better off than they were a year ago.

Newsday polls in the wake of the San Francisco convention put Mondale even, or slightly ahead of, Reagan. But polls, at least at this early stage, do not even outweigh credibility. In addition, this year, with so much on the Democratic ticket for the first time, there is genuine uncertainty about exactly how Ferraro's candidacy will translate into votes. What last week's intense display of political fireworks demonstrated was that the liberal campaign is likely to generate more heat, more quickly, than anyone expected.

—MICHAEL PROFFER in Washington

POLAND

Reacting to the amnesty

The amnesty seemed to grant a rare show of generosity from Poland's leaders. To mark the 40th anniversary of Communist rule, the nation's new (official) law provided an amnesty for 45,000 prisoners, including 625 political detainees. The immediate result was the release of major figures in the now-defunct Solidarity free trade

union and members of a disbanded student group who were about to go on trial in public, owing to fence world attention on their campaign for workers' rights. This last week President Ronald Reagan declared that he will consider lifting soft sanctions against Poland if he concludes that Warsaw has met with success in its internal reform demands.

But Poland's own-willed leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied the amnesty announcement with warning that he will not tolerate civil disobedience. Solidarity's “There will be no return to anarchy.” Indeed, the mass of released political prisoners will be monitored if they are arrested and convicted within two years 1981, many Western analysts viewed the amnesty as a significant gesture. They warned that Jaruzelski is seeking to remove lingering resentment in Poland over Solidarity's dissolution and the declaration of martial law in 1981. At well, they noted, the regime—straining under a \$15.2-billion debt to the West—clearly hoped for an end to all economic sanctions, which Polish economists estimate at \$1.5 billion in lost production.

Before the amnesty Reagan had made the release of all political prisoners a condition for lifting sanctions. But last week Washington was still blocking Polish admission to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its restoration to most-favored nation status for tariffs.

Reaction to Jaruzelski's amnesty was cautiously optimistic. Said former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa: “It will be a great step toward a new understanding, provided it is followed with a step toward more pluralism in social organizations.” In Washington state depart-



Gdansk leaving prison, trying to remove restraints

response from Warsaw, Polish government spokesmen angrily accused Washington of shuffling its conditions. Said Urban: “This is an anti-Polish policy, striking not so much at our system as at the Polish nation.”

At the same time, there were signs last week that anti-activists intend to continue on their campaign for independent representation for workers. Indeed, one of the first to be released, Solidarity's erstwhile deputy leader Andrzej Giedroyc, 53, belittled Jaruzelski's amnesty after leaving Warsaw's Bialystok jail. Said Giedroyc: “It's only to give some dollars.”

As for the prospects of peace between Jaruzelski's regime and its civil servants, Giedroyc was scathing. Said he: “We cannot reach agreement if one side is staged.”

—JAMES MCDONALD, with Peter Lewis in Brussels

Fighting about defence

Worled between the Democrats' routing San Francisco convention and the Republicans' upcoming re-election of President Ronald Reagan in Dallas later this month, the current midsummer session of the U.S. Congress was bound to resemble a festive feast for the November elections. The legislators face not only a

heavy backlog of authorized business—including 20 of the 15 house spending bills for the fiscal year beginning in October—but also a host of contentious issues ranging from immigration reform to Central American aid. Last week the burning issue was defense spending. With income, election-year maneuvering already under way, Washington's

arena budget—likely to exceed \$90 billion this year—spurred a public clash between the Democratic-controlled House appropriations committee and Reagan's defense secretary, Casper Weinberger. At issue was a scathing 350-page report by the House committee, released last week, that charged that the combat "readiness" of United States forces has deteriorated seriously despite nearly \$800 billion in arms appropriations since 1981. The 18-month inquiry warned that "the United States Army cannot be sustained in combat for any extended period of time; that the navy's capacity to sustain full combat air and surface operations" for more than a week is in doubt; and that the air force "is not capable of sustaining sustained conventional war operations" against the Soviets. The report concludes that there has been a substantial growth in weapons development and nuclear arms. But it argues that shortages in aircraft, spare parts, personnel, fuel storage capacity, casualty care and maintenance "prevent" severe limitations in the capacity to sustain war against Soviet forces.

Weinberger's reaction to the report was instantaneous and furious. At a news conference last week he accused the Democratic-led-run committee of playing election-year politics and of endangering national security. Arguing Weinberger, "It is important that the people of the United States and indeed the people of the world not be given any kind of false impression as to the lack of improvement in the war-fighting, operational capability of the armed forces." He attacked the House appropriations committee for "leading the way in reducing and eliminating needed defense funding" during both the Carter and Reagan presidencies. Said Weinberger: "The reductions that this committee recommended in fiscal 1983 were \$20.3 billion below the amount we felt was necessary."

That exchange was the opening round in what promises to be a bitter electoral season. Mandate and his allies in Congress are sure to press their charges that waste, corruption, expensive weapon systems and cost overruns have seriously undermined United States defenses. Former Democratic presidential hopeful Gary Hart, Congress' leading San Nino and other "moderate" military reformers have argued for years that the Pentagon relies too heavily on high-tech arms which often prove positively dangerous in combat conditions. There is a host of examples—from the jet-pierced M-16 rifles of the Vietnam era to the multi-billion-dollar Hughes Aircraft missiles rejected last month by the navy for shoddy workmanship. The army's and the navy's decision to ground 4,300 "Blay" and "Cobra" heli-

copters last May due to flaws in their rotor mechanisms added further fuel to the argument.

Indeed, despite Weinberger's angry rebuttal, congressional testimony from top-making military officers earlier this year lent support to the House committee's charges. NATO commander Gen. Bernard Rogers, for one, flatly stated that his command would be "unable to sustain its conventional forces in combat for long." Other top commanders agreed that shortages of such necessities as food supplies, fuel, spare parts, tank tires and ammunition would strain their forces' fighting abilities within days.

A heated defense debate likely will mean that there will be more rhetoric than progress on many of the bills before Congress. Indeed, Congress may not make any headway until it returns to sitting in September. One early test of whether partisan squabbling will stymie the current session may come over efforts to reconcile conflicting versions of the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill passed by the Republican-controlled Senate and—the more narrowly—by the Democratic House of Representatives. Dozens of differences, many of them politically sensitive, remain to be resolved. The bill aims to curb the haze of illegal immigrants, mainly Mexicans and other Latin Americans, across the United States' "border" frontier along the Rio Grande. But its main impact—imposing penalties on employers who hire "undocumented aliens"—has stirred passionate opposition from Hispanic Americans who fear that they too may suffer discrimination. Both presidential nominees Walter Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, have opposed it. Together with rising protests from Hispanics, that will make passage of any compromise bill exceedingly difficult.

Central American aid may prove less contentious, mainly because the Reagan administration last week backed away from a renewed call for funding the CIA's narcotics war against Nicaragua. (Page 24) The administration had planned to ask Congress to approve an additional \$11 million (U.S.) in aid for the anti-Sandinista "contra" this summer. But it concluded that the request—rebuffed sharply by the House two months ago—stood little chance of passage. As a result, White House strategists plan to sell the much less money—perhaps \$4 million—to keep the contra in operation. They will then focus on winning a further \$28-million grant for the rebels in fiscal 1985.

By contrast, the White House is making what looks like Republican Senator Richard Lugar describes as "a full-court press" for \$117 million on military aid to El Salvador this year. And it stands as

excellent chance of getting it. Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte visited Reagan in Washington last week and lobbied congressional leaders. The White House contends that guerrillas are trying for an offensive to coincide with the U.S. election campaign.

But the matter that stirred political passions most in Washington last week was the U.S. defense budget. Arguably, blame for the deficiencies cited in last week's report is a shared responsibility of the White House, Congress and U.S. service chiefs. Weinberger has been placid in the face of hardware requests by

the armed services since he became defense secretary. United States lawmakers, in turn, have acted as the administration's generosity to obtain a concept of state-of-the-art weapons. For their part, most congressmen view defense spending strictly as a function of how many jobs it generates in their districts. Taken together, as last week's debate indicated, the combination of conflicting interests may well have led the United States into fielding armed forces of high sophistication—and even higher unavailability.

...Lonny Green in New York

Great taste... and they're mild.

Rothmans SPECIAL

Rothmans SPECIAL MILD

Warning: Rothmans and Red Bull Cigarettes contain lead and other heavy metals which are harmful to health. Rothmans Special Mild Cigarettes contain 0.01 mg of lead per cigarette.

Dr. Scholl's Air-Pillo Insoles

DR. SCHOLL'S AIR-PILLO INSOLES.

LIKE PILLOWS FOR YOUR FEET.

Dr. Scholl's

Nobody knows feet like Dr. Scholl's

Marching toward a showdown

The Philippines' third Coast took a momentous step in Manila's daily Bulletin today: It laid the week to come on a mission to treat the effects of fear. The advice was timely. The day after the quake, 16,000 demonstrators outside Manila's educational General Post Office demonstrated, protesting President Ferdinand Marcos's economic policies. The protesters' anger was so great that the nation is now more than



Probing a defence scandal

By Michael Posner and David Lindorff

Pennsylvania's "This" Velotte seems destined to prove the wisdom of a Chinese proverb: "He who rides a tiger cannot dismount." The former executive of St. Louis-based General Dynamics Corp. (GDC) fled to his native Athens in 1992 before a U.S. federal grand jury indicted him on charges of accepting kickbacks in an embolism scheme involving GDC and a navy-

defence by submitting phony invoices for cost overruns on government contracts to build nuclear submarines. The company denied the allegations.

GDC was the contractor in 1971 to build seven Los Angeles-class submarines at its Groton, Conn., Electric Boat division site, according to Kaufman, production and staff problems on the first phase of construction led to severe cost overruns. As a result, Kaufman said in public testimony before the subcommittee on international trade, finance and securi-

ty, settled GDC's claims for \$534 million, more than five times what its two subsidiaries heard had costed the claims were worth. The settlement, Senator William Proxmire contended last week, "short-circuited the normal claims review procedures."

In a statement issued by its corporate headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., GDC categorically denied all charges against it, noting that two federal grand juries had previously weighed the evidence and had brought no charges. Proxmire also



A General Dynamics-built submarine of Groton shipyard. Davis' allegations of phony invoices used to bill the navy



defiant supplier, New York-based Frigging Corp. A fugitive from justice, he is now attempting to win freedom from prosecution in return for documents that he turned over to federal investigators—documents that he says show intentional deceit on the part of GDC in the way it handled defense contracts. The first results of Velotte's charges unfolded last week in a Capitol Hill hearing room.

Backed by an impressive array of documents, Richard Kaufman, the former chief counsel for Congress's joint economic committee, charged that Velotte—who resigned as president of Quebec-based Davis Shipbuilding Ltd. in 1973 to join GDC—was substantially telling the truth in claiming that GDC, the nation's largest defense contractor, had billed the U.S. Navy of hundreds of millions of

dollars in excess last week, GDC denied to tender a deliberately low bid for phase two—another 11 subs. Overriding the then general manager and controller of the Groton facility, GDC heard chairman David Lewis, claimed Kaufman, allegedly ordered his subordinates to reduce the estimated man-hours needed to build the ships—and hence reduce the costs. Documents that Kaufman presented indicated that "the number of man-hours in the proposal was reduced after the proposal had been worked up at the shipyard and just prior to its submission to the navy."

Thus, Kaufman stated, when expansion for shipbuilding projects, on, beginning in 1976, rendered grossly inflated invoices, blaming the Navy's design changes for the cost overruns. After a two-year investigation, the navy

noted that the justice department had investigated the case for four years and eventually dropped it.

In a separate development last week that could have major implications for Velotte's own legal fight—if he ever returns to face the charges against him—U.S. district court Judge William Conner set Oct. 12 for settlement George Davis, a former vice-president of a GDC subcontractor, Phigrieng Corp. Davis was convicted July 29 on all 17 counts of conspiring to defraud millions from both GDC and Phigrieng, who managed subcontractors for insulation work on liquid natural gas tankers built by GDC's Quincy subsidiary, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud, racketeering, mail and bank fraud and obstruction of court proceedings.

Using shell corporations, Davis, be-



Only the Royal Bank is good for a fast \$500 a day, everyday.

Some banks lower their withdrawal limit on weekends.

Not the Royal Bank. Personal Touch Banking Machines* are good for withdrawals up to \$500 every day of the week.

When you're travelling and counting on your money, that makes a difference.

Where are our banking machines when you need them? At over 600 locations coast-to-coast, plus major Canadian airports. That's nearly twice as many as any other bank.

Apply for a Royal Bank Client Card with Personal Touch Banking, for 24 hour access to your accounts, wherever you may be.

Personal Touch Banking: Good for every day. And every night.



ROYAL BANK

between 1974 and 1978, funnelled \$2.7 million to the Swiss bank accounts of both Velasco and James Gilliland, a Canadian who was Velasco's deputy at OPA's Quinlan, Hesse, Ross and Sedelbeck. At Dava Shipbuilding Dava also skunked another \$23 million for himself, without the knowledge of other Progress executives, who believed all of the five men were being paid to Velasco and Gilliland. In return, Velasco agreed to give the Quinlan family and later promoted to the board of directors—directed more than \$50 million in subcontracts to Progress.

Shortly before the revelation and re-investigation drive went bankrupt in 1979, Dava Incorporated (TV Corp., a Part Leadership, Fla.-based company that inherited the Progress contracts and continued to make profits), Dava, Velasco, Gilliland and others are defendants in a pending, \$50-million civil suit filed in May, 1983, by Progress's bankruptcy trustee, Lawson Bernstein, a New York attorney. But neither defendant in that suit, Bernstein's lawyer, Mark Denech, told Macken's latest work that he was not—as Dava's lawyers had advised Bernstein—a partner of Dava's in TV or in any other firm. Denech, who is representing from a heart attack, "The company I own [Dava Systems Canada (1983) Ltd.] used to be owned by Dava under a different name. That's the only time I know I've ever signed a cheque that left the country. I have never been a partner of George Dava." The chief witness against Dava was Montreal accountant Sekhnyan Rose, a former employee and business associate of Dava's in a number of still companies created as conduits for the kickbacks.

A second Congressional panel, chaired by testimony Macken's Congressional aide, John Duggan, is also examining the Velasco affair. In addition, justice department officials reportedly want to find out last week, poring over OPA's books for evidence of profits in similar naval personnel. That investigation stems from revelations that retired Admiral Hyman Rickover had accepted gifts worth thousands of dollars from General Dynamics. Rickover, who said he does not recall receiving the gifts, was among the Pentagon's firmest believers in the frustration of OPA's shipbuilding claims.

The Dava revolt is common for Velasco and Gilliland. But it goes beyond the implications of Congress's renewed interest in General Dynamics. Rickover has said that if all shipbuilding claims were fully investigated, it would create a scandal "bigger than the Watergate case" or alone might have to repay the government \$1.5 billion. Clearly, the shipbuilding by that Velasco is a long way from being tamed.

The war over pay cuts

The message to the 450 striking employees of Burns Metals Ltd. in Winnipeg was unmistakable: The company, in the seventh week of a strike by 1,700 members of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union (UFCW) at its plants in four cities, delivered an ultimatum to the strikers at its flagship Winnipeg operation. In a full-page ad in The Winnipeg Star, Burns announced that the plant would resume operations at midnight and that the employees should report for work or otherwise job seekers would be hired to replace them.



Burns picked five in Winnipeg: a bitter conflict with the meat-packing industry.

The day after the ad appeared, 50 pickets surrounded four unemployed youths seeking jobs at the plant and joined at their suit. The day after the ad appeared, 50 pickets surrounded four unemployed youths seeking jobs at the plant and joined at their suit. The day after the ad appeared, 50 pickets surrounded four unemployed youths seeking jobs at the plant and joined at their suit.

The episode at the Burns plant was the most bitter outbreak in a six-week meat-packing industry. In a separate development, last week, 1,700 UFCW members employed at 15 plants owned by Canada Packers Inc. of Toronto, the largest meat-packing firm in the country, went on strike after two months of negotiations. The reason for the turmoil, played by issues of seniority profiles, the firms are seeking—and in some cases winning—major wage rollbacks in bargaining.

The Burns strike in Winnipeg erupted

on June 6, when the company sought a \$5-an-hour wage cutback. Similar requests for pay reductions were also followed by strikes at Burns operations in Calgary, Lethbridge, Alta., and Kitchener, Ont. For its part, the UFCW has refused to accept Burns' proposed wage reductions and it wants a return to a previous practice under which a contract settlement is first reached with a major firm, then used as an industry-wide guide.

In other contract negotiations for UFCW workers, the union has been will-

ing to compromise. On July 13, 1,000 meat handlers at Glenora narrowly avoided a strike by accepting a two-year wage freeze for current employees and a 40-per-cent wage cut for new workers. Last week union executives recommended that the Canada Packers employees accept a two-year wage freeze for existing workers and a 25-per-cent pay cut for new staff. But 68 per cent rejected the offer.

The firm says that they have taken a tough stance because of production inefficiencies and competition from U.S. firms where home wages are in the \$5-to-\$10 an hour range compared to \$15 on here in Canada. Still, UFCW Canada director Frank Ross remained obstinate last week. Referring to the firm's demands for two-year wage freezes, Ross said, "Our people recognize that there are two many packing houses chasing too few jobs. The industry deserves consideration, but not two years worth of consideration." —JOHN WALMSLEY, with Andrew McLeod in Winnipeg

CONFESSIONS OF A LOW-TECHNOLOGY MAN II

"The five computer blunders I never made, thanks to the Epson Personal Computer."



shopping. And out of all the computers I saw, only one made me confident I could avoid every blunder I had yet to make. The Epson® QX 30.

Only the Epson

Look at the Epson keyboard. Epson keys are marked with words like STORE, RETRIEVE, MAIL, and DRAW. Each key does exactly what you would think it would do. No "computer" to learn. No artificial routines to memorize.

Only the Epson has this keyboard. And only the Epson comes with "Hakko," a powerful, integrated software system for the five most important business functions.

Thanks to the keyboard and Hakko, at it took me ten minutes to larger potential blunders #1 and #2.

"In my business, I'm an unequalled success, but when it comes to sophisticated electronic equipment, I'm the original low-technology man."

So, I started talking to people who had actually bought computers. When I finished, I still didn't know what kind of computer I wanted—but I sure knew what kind I wanted to avoid.

1. Computers that take forever to learn.
2. Computers that are too difficult to use.
3. Computers that can't handle my specific business needs.
4. Computers that can't handle a wide breadth of business applications.
5. Computers I couldn't use forever.

And in hand, I started

For most people, Velasco will be all they'll ever need. But if your specific business needs demand more, Epson has the answer.

The new Epson Executive Tool Kit is a collection of files with programs, including WordStar® and dBase II® now specially enhanced to operate with Epson one-button simplicity. With the Executive Tool Kit, I could handle any of today's current business needs.

And avoid, potential blunder #3.

But what about future needs? I'm not going to become obsolete. How about my computer?

An Epson is forever

Because the Epson comes with CMOS® capability, included free, you have access to literally hundreds of programs. Or you can purchase IBM® DOS compatibility and use programs that run on the IBM® Personal Computer, including Lotus® 1-2-3®.

All of which means the Epson will run almost any type of application program over written or yet to be written.

Scratch #4 and #5.

If that doesn't leave you brimming with confidence, make up your own list of blunders and take it to your nearby Epson dealer. That's the best way I know to avoid the biggest blunder of them all.

Not buying the Epson™

DISCLAIMER: IBM, Lotus, and dBase are trademarks of IBM Corp., International Business Machines Corp., and Lotus Development Corp. respectively. CMOS is a registered trademark of Intel Corp. IBM and Lotus are registered trademarks of IBM Corp. and Lotus Development Corp. respectively. Epson is a registered trademark of Seiko Epson Corp. © 1983 Epson America, Inc.



EPSON

STATE OF THE ART. SIMPLICITY.

Epson Model QX 30 has base and 1.2 megabyte configurations. Epson Executive Tool Kit includes WordStar, dBase II, and Lotus 1-2-3. Epson Model QX 30 has base and 1.2 megabyte configurations. Epson Executive Tool Kit includes WordStar, dBase II, and Lotus 1-2-3. Epson Model QX 30 has base and 1.2 megabyte configurations. Epson Executive Tool Kit includes WordStar, dBase II, and Lotus 1-2-3.

Washington plays the banker

For the Republican administration of President Ronald Reagan, it was a reluctant move that ran contrary to its free market philosophy. Last week, despite protests from such high-ranking officials as U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, the administration's wavering reluctance seemed to be overcoming the financially troubled Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co.—the first major bank in history to be taken over by the U.S. government.

Indeed, the government had little option but to launch the \$4.4-billion (U.S.) action. The giant Chicago-based bank had suffered a massive run by large depositors in May and it never recovered. Although the bailout was not popular within the Reagan administration, if the government had allowed Continental to fail—the only real alternative to taking it over—it would likely have created international financial havoc. The move, mandated jointly by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) and the comptroller of the currency, was the largest aid package for a bank in U.S. history. Merrill Lynch bank analyst James Wenden estimated that the rescue "is going to represent the most sig-

nificant banking event since the Depression.

Under the complex plan the FDIC, which is responsible for insuring most depositor funds in U.S. banks, will assume Continental's \$35.5-billion (U.S.) portfolio of troubled loans. At the same time, the taxpayer will pump an additional \$1 billion worth of capital into the bank. In exchange, the agency will find itself with, at least temporarily,

While unpopular with the U.S. administration, not nationalizing the ailing bank could have created global turmoil

about 60 per cent ownership in the reorganized bank. But Continental's new owner (which will sell off its shareholding if the bank recovers) controls a vastly shrunken and demoralized institution. Once the premier lender to U.S. domestic industry and the nation's eighth-largest bank, Continental's assets covered \$46 billion by 1981. Since then, Contin-

tal's assets have dwindled to less than \$19 billion as the bank desperately sold off existing loans, any bank's major asset, to stay afloat.

The long slide began in 1980, when Continental's reputation for prudent lending was tarnished by nearly \$1 billion in losses on now-controversial energy-related loans that it had bought from the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma. That first year began creating huge losses for Continental—\$93 million in the second quarter of 1982 alone—and the company was forced to set aside large reserves to cover other risky loans.

Continental's problems quickly grew and came over its shoulders, pushing the bank into a vicious spiral of setbacks. By the beginning of 1983 deposits dropped off so severely that Continental was only able to finance its lending operations by turning to foreign sources—including Canadian banks—for large short-term certificates of deposits, securities with a fixed return that must be repaid by a predetermined date. The price was high: Continental had to pay as much as one per cent more than other American banks to get these CDs. That extra cost made it even harder for Continental to attract a base of new high-quality loans by offering interest rate premiums. It also made the bank vulnerable to a run by foreign depositors.

That was exactly what happened in May. Concerned by rumors that Continental's financial condition was worsening, foreign depositors pulled out a staggering \$10 billion within days—forcing a reorganization of U.S. banks to join federal authorities in an initial multibillion-dollar rescue attempt. But that action did not stop the run, it only slowed it. And, despite two months of searching, federal authorities found no private bank willing to merge with Continental.

Because only \$1 billion of Continental's \$35.5 billion in deposits are insured under the FDIC's deposit coverage limit of \$100,000 per account, a collapse could have set off a chain reaction throughout the world's financial system. Foreign institutions and banks hold more than \$16 billion of these deposits. If U.S. authorities had not stepped in to guarantee them, the result could have been a mammoth withdrawal of foreign funds from all U.S. banks—one that might also have driven down the value of the U.S. dollar in the wake.

Many U.S. banks have reported sharp declines in profits recently, and some experts said that the Chicago bank may not be the last big U.S. bank to face a crisis. As Washington University economist Hyman P. Minsky put it, "Continental is just the weakest link in the chain, and the weakest link breaks first."

—LARRY GLYNN in New York

Continental's reputation for prudent lending was tarnished by nearly \$1 billion in losses on now-controversial energy-related loans that it had bought from the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma.

CP Air's FREE TRAVEL BONUS PROGRAM! TAKES THE PRIZE.

A program which rewards you for flying regularly with us. It's the best Canadian frequent flyer program.



FREE TO JOIN.

It doesn't cost you a cent to join CP Air's "Travel Bonus Program!" The one that gives you the best prices and more opportunities to earn valuable travel points.

TOGETHER WE'RE BETTER. TRAVEL POINTS FOR THE WHOLE TRIP, NOT JUST THE AIR MILES.

You get travel points for every mile you fly with CP Air, and for every mile you fly with Air BC, Eastern Provincial, and other participating airlines.

And that's not all. You also get rewarded for staying at CP Hotels and Delta Hotels and for renting Budget or Tilden cars within Canada.

HOW TO JOIN.

Will you? You'll want to join CP Air's "Travel Bonus Program!" right away. So fill out the attached enrollment form and send it in. If it's been removed see your Travel Agent, CP Air or any of our Travel Partners.

And you'll be off and flying with the frequent flyer program that takes the prize.

For more information call us toll free at 1-800-663-6290, 112-800-663-6290 in British Columbia.



Her only chance -is you.

This little girl doesn't go to school. Her parents have no idea of no job. Her Third World community has no class whatsoever. She has no chance for a better life—except from you. Through Foster Parents Plan, your help can mean education, clean water and more. Fill in the coupon below, or



Call toll-free right now at 1-800-268-7174

FOSTER PARENTS PLAN OF CANADA (An International Foster Parent Development Agency)	
SELECT CLARKEVILLE WEST TORONTO CANADA M4V 1Y6	
Send me a Foster Parent Kit (add \$1.00)	or tell me the nearest office
Send me my first payment of \$25.00 Monthly	\$25.00 Quarterly
\$120.00 Semi-Annually	\$275.00 Annually
I can't become a Foster Parent right now. However, I would like you to contact me.	
Please send me more information. Tel. No.	
Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	
Address	
City	Prov. <input type="checkbox"/> Grade <input type="checkbox"/>
I wish communication with PLAN to be in English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/>	
I wish agencies in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Nepal, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, the United States, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, or Uganda to be contacted.	
I am currently employed in a Canadian Child Welfare Organization by the Provincial Government. Communications are not desirable.	



DB 10571

Call us 1st. CP Air
Official Airline Expo 86 Vancouver

A potential friend in court

By Peter C. Newman

Canadians almost always vote Democrat in U.S. elections—and this time they have more reason to cast those surrogate ballots than ever before. Walter Mondale, who was his party's nomination in San Francisco two weeks ago, is probably the only U.S. politician of either party who has a genuine understanding of the vague sense of uneasiness that Americans have and usually ignore. I became aware of his more than superficial appreciation of Canadian realities during an interview I had with him in Washington, a political lifetime ago, when he was about to assume the vice-presidency in the Carter administration.

"The old adage," he told me at the time, referring to the tricky relationship between our two countries, "was that Canada was to the north of us and could be taken for granted—that when we reached you got pneumonia. Somebody in Washington would always advise that we try to match our problems with your resources, and that was that. Well, those days are over, and should be. Certainly, we must each pursue our own national interests, but, having said that, there is a special relationship that exists, if for no other reason than that we have a long border between us and see each other's largest trading partners. There is so much that requires us to try to understand one another, not as an employer-employee or master-servant relationship but as two respectful national sovereigns that must quietly get along with each other. That involves responsible leadership so that we don't stir up the know-nothings in our respective societies. It involves not expecting too much or too little. I don't think that U.S. efforts in the past decade got us a very high grade."

That declaration may not deserve to be preserved in needlepoint to be hung above Ambassador A. Lee Gottlieb's desk in the Canadian Embassy in Washington, but as a practical guide to resolving some of the silly quarrels that have kept our two countries in political relations in a fairly fragile state since the first couple of decades it is not a bad start.

Mondale first became aware of Canada in the most mundane and traditional ways by fishing in our lakes when he was growing up. Later, as the justice minister from Minnesota, his state was dependent on the export of Canadian natural gas, and he became a high-profile spokesman on transborder energy issues.

The Canadian diplomat who knew him best was Richard O'Hagan, the former Lester Pearson press aide who became minister-counselor in our Washington embassy. Wanda and Richard O'Hagan often entertained Walter and Joan Mondale, and at one of their gatherings introduced Joan to Gail, the wife of an ambitious young Canadian cabinet minister named John Turner, who was visiting Washington. Their friendship has endured, and O'Hagan, now a vice-president with the Bank of Montreal, still has a 15-year-old cat



Mondale: a cat named 'Kitty'

named "Kitty," given to his family by the Mondales. "Frita is the quintessence of American decency and honor," says O'Hagan. "The kind of prairie populism we know in this country is being concerned with ordinary people's problems doesn't stop at the border. Mondale, over a man of pretensions or elevated expectations, is a throwback to this great tradition. If elected, he would have a new intimate knowledge of Canada than any U.S. president before him, and the United States' northern relationship would be very high on his agenda."

My own impression of Mondale was that of a politician much more inter-

ested in getting social reforms through incremental compromise than ill-fated crusades. His unassuming style marks him as a colorful politician, but Mondale spoke to me with great conviction about the future of his strong belief in social reform. "The whole thrust of our Constitution is basically a distrust of government," he said. "The birth of this nation wasn't an affirmation but a distrust of power. It was the people who were going to protect democracy and it was the government that was going to threaten it. Everything followed from that."

The Watergate scandal was in the air at the time, but Mondale saw it as proof of the strength of the American system, rather than a sign of its weakness—because the system proved to be stronger than a corrupt president. When I pointed out it was only by accident that the scandal had been revealed, he agreed, adding, "Yes, but what I feared was that the system would not prove able to assert itself in a way to restore constitutional balance. It did. That is a very comforting and reassuring fact that ought to make our northern neighbors feel very good about us, even though temporarily they might not."

Even if Mondale seemed to be making the case that there wasn't much corruption under the U.S. system—just more disclosure—he did subscribe to the fascinating notion of U.S. democracy being in a perpetual state of revolution, with each political generation having the right (and the duty) to invert the kind of country it wanted to live in. "A lot of people have an unexamined notion that the best society is a totally tranquil one. That is not true in my opinion. If we are going to change, good to reform, it requires debate and disclosure and often bitterly fought-out elections. That is the only hope for long-term progress." As for the Washington Establishment, of which he is now indisputably a leader, Mondale declared, "It has been inbred in Washington for so long that its perceptions are not to be totally trusted." He cited its failed attempt to rally public opinion behind the Vietnam War effort.

Mondale has a real chance of winning the U.S. elections, not so much because he chose an Italian woman to be his running mate but because the Democrats are that country's majority party and because he himself guarantees the President-elect that he will raise the visible society to the south of us. For Canada, a Mondale victory could prove a real benefit. And if he didn't, because, we would always have him out as a hostage.

"WE SAVED ENOUGH BY INSULATING TO BUY 252 OF THESE LOVELY PINK FLAMINGOS."

While a garden full of pink flamingos may not be everyone's dream come true, no one will argue with the money that's saved by insulating.

In fact over 2 million Canadians have already put in the pink and seen savings of hundreds — even thousands of dollars in reduced heating costs.

Not only do you reap rewards from lower heating bills, but the government



will even help you out with a CEEF grant. If your house was built before 1977 you're eligible for a cash

grant of up to \$360.00 toward the cost of insulating.

FIBERGLAS PINK® Home Insulation. Do it for the money you save. But more so to what to do with that money — there's a nice little place that sells porcelain elves we could tell you about or the sculptured awnings...

WHAT YOU DO WITH THE MONEY YOU SAVE IN YOUR BUSINESS, OUR BUSINESS IS MAKING SURE YOU DO SAVE MONEY.

FIBERGLAS CANADA

*FIBERGLAS PINK is a registered trade mark of Fiberglas Canada Inc. For more information talk to your building supply dealer or write to Fiberglas Canada Inc., 1080 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario M4N 2Y2.



Young daredevils in Edmonton; Kings Island's River (centre); 'It's real good feeling'



Calgary's Turn of the Century (below, left); Kings Island's Daredevil spine-tingling

RECREATION

Thrills of the century

By Ann Finlayson

Even real enthusiasts say that the sensation defies adequate description. First there is queuing anticipation as the roller coaster makes its agonizingly slow climb to the top of its scaffolding. Then there is a rush of panic as the cars make their initial plunge, followed by sheer exhilaration as the little train, full of shrieking passengers, careens triumphantly through curves, climbs and drops that seem designed to throw the whole machine off its tracks. And for some inexplicable reason, when the trip finally ends a couple of minutes later the shriekers are often ready to do it again. The king of the amusement park—the elegant, if risky, wooden roller coaster—celebrates its 100th birthday this year, still thrilling all comers. Confined to steel-based structural engineers William Cobb, who created many of the best modern new coasters. "The idea is to get people to the point where they think

they just cannot stay in the car. But of course they can—and they do."

Once unchallenged in its ability to satisfy holiday adventure seekers, the old-style wooden roller coaster must now compete with technologically dazzling rides that transport terrified but willing victims to dizzying heights, then swoop them through elegant loops and mathematically precise spirals. But the shabby old-style coasters have a unique mystique, and coaster fans are striving to preserve the remaining "woodies," as they are known. At the centre of the movement is the American Coaster Enthusiasts (ACE), an organization that has attracted about 1,000 members, including roughly a dozen Canadians, since a Chicago couple, Linda and Allen Ambrosini, established it in 1978. But even Linda Ambrosini does not profess to understand her addiction completely. "I cannot really define it," she said, "but the ride gives you a real good feeling. It just grabs you all of your senses."



A rash of amusement park accidents in the United States this summer, including one in which a 6-year-old was killed after falling from the rear car of a coaster near St. Louis, Mo., focused attention on safety concerns. But in fact the rides, particularly in the bigger parks, generally have a good safety record, and insurance companies insist that their operators respect them religiously. Their basic downside is age, said Michael Delbert, a standards administrator with the Canadian Standards Association (CSA). But long-term safety depends on good maintenance. Added Delbert: "The problem is not with the big operators but with some of the little midway operations that move around from shopping centre to local fairs on a tight time schedule. It is hard for them to maintain standards, and they in turn are difficult to police." Albany, N.Y., professor Robert Grinstead, 44, one of the world's most knowledgeable coaster experts, said that accidents "almost always" happen because someone is showing off. But major accidents have been rare since American inventor John Miller developed the locked-wheel device in 1916, making it virtually impossible for a car to leave the tracks.

Still, the CSA responded to public concern last year by updating its safety

code for amusement rides. The code's new provisions, laid out with the full cooperation of the amusement industry, detail inspection procedures and specifications for locking devices, clutches, stopping equipment and restraints. Seven provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—intend to adopt the newer code, and the government of Ontario, the province that has most of Canada's roller coasters, is considering legislating the code next year.

But for most coaster fans, the safety aspect is taken for granted. Enthusiast Michael Kohn, 31, of Richmond Hill, Ont., has worked on the rides at Canada's Wonderland amusement park in Maple, Ont., near Toronto, for the past four summers. Now he plans to use his skill as an industrial mechanic to develop a career in amusement park maintenance. Kohn has contended that most of the old wooden coasters that he has seen in various parks are absolutely safe, if only because of insurance inspectors. But he acknowledges: "I have seen one or two old ones with rotten wood and track that has become misaligned. They require a lot of maintenance."

Some devoted coaster enthusiasts arrange their lives to accommodate their hobby. They travel the continent, seek-

ing the pleasures of the biggest, the fastest and the wildest ride—fre- quently disappointed because of the al- most 2,000 elegant coasters that dotted the continent's midways in the 1920s, only 110 still stand. Inevitably there are favorites among the great coasters of the past, the crowning glories of a coast- er craze that began in 1864 when Ameri- can entrepreneur LaMarcus Thompson, who had amassed a fortune from invent- ing seamless buttons, opened his Switchback Railway on West 12th Street in New York's Coney Island.

According to a widely accepted leg- end, Thompson was concerned about the idle lives of the Sunday school pupils he

that he defined simulated the experi- ence of flying. It did not hurt himself when the famed aviator Charles Lind- bergh declared that the ride was more exciting than flying over the Atlantic. Bartlett's ride shared the midway at the 1903 Chicago World's Fair with one of American Harry Traver's notorious Cyclone machines that most fans still consider to have been the most fearsome roller coaster of all. One surviving Cy- clone, at Montreal's Parc Belmet, was taken down early this year. Another terrified riders at Ontario's Crystal Beach Park near Fort Erie for two de- cades before it was eventually torn down in 1948. Traver had exhibited the origi-

nal Cyclone at the Philadelphia Sesqui- centennial in 1876. Crystal Beach owner George Hall was impressed by the coas- ter's elaborate banks, steep drops and terrific speed. But, said Hall's son, Ed, now co-owner of the park, George Hall wanted more. His son remembers him saying to Traver, "Harry, I want you to build me that coaster twice as bad and twice as mean." And veterans of the ride testify that Traver did. About 15,000 people turned up to watch the Crystal Beach Cyclone roar down its track on opening day in 1927. It thrilled riders and spectators alike as it negotiated figure-eight loops at up to 75 m.p.h., with no possibility of braking because there was no section of track that ran straight for long enough for brakes to be effective. Recalled Ed Hall: "It was a great ride, but you had to know how to

ride it. You needed to get the biggest, heaviest person you knew to sit next to you and keep you well anchored—and you had to remind him to keep his arms in tight. Otherwise, an allow would just take your ribs on the turns." Cyclone's passengers disembarked in front of a museum station, where treatment was available for experts who suffered bruised ribs or simply passed out from fright. There was one fatal accident on the Cyclone—"the result of a passenger's carelessness," said Hall.

boom in the construction of sleek new steel models. Marineland, in Niagara Falls, Ont., claims to have the world's largest in its Dragon Mountain, a 5,200-foot ride with four loops and six vertical loops 33-minute trip. Equally chal- lenging rides have sprung up at amusement parks across the continent. The Fire Dragon at Lagoon park near Salt Lake City plunges into an 85-foot drop, followed by two up-and-down loops. The Mind Bender at Six Flags Over Georgia park in Atlanta has three

roller coasters are, to put it simply, architectural works of art." Cartmell, who teaches geomatics at the State University of New York at Albany, considers the heaviest old models to be "be- cause they were more exciting than the steel ones, which tend to be too short and too smooth." Lucien Ambrosini dates the renaissance of interest in woodies to 1976, when Kings Island introduced a new wooden coaster, The Xcelerator. Since then the Ohio park has added its legendary Beast.

and the Dekaded (1990) at Seaboard Park in Rochester, N.Y., and The Flyer (1963) at Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition grounds.

Woodie fans also give high marks to Canada's Wonderland near Toronto be- cause three of its four coasters are wood, including the 5,285-foot Mighty Canadi- an Mayhem which drops from an ini- tial height of 160 feet and attains a maximum speed of 62 m.p.h., finishing with a locked 360-degree turn. One 70-year-old Terontonian, Elfride Mettler, said his first ride last week on Dragon Fire, the park's 5,200-foot looping car- nival-style wood coaster, was "very in- teresting." But in her, the Minibuster was still



Turn of the Century: The Beast: more exciting than flying across the Atlantic

taught and he wanted to provide them with a harmless diversion. His coaster, inspired by coal miners' riots, was a primitive affair that ran on gravity alone. Passengers sat sideways in cars that coasted down a 600-foot-long, un- dulating track. Imitators quickly saw the advantages of a circular track, and by the turn of the century roller coasters had become big business.

By the 1890s nearly 2,000 variations of Thompson's original idea had risen ma- jority over amusement parks across North America, some designed by Thompson himself. Others included a ride called Flying Thru, designed by Canadian inventor Norman Bartlett. A Royal Air Force pilot during the First World War, Bartlett capitalized on widespread public interest in aviation by creating a heliodrome-like coaster ride

that he defined simulated the experi- ence of flying. It did not hurt himself when the famed aviator Charles Lind- bergh declared that the ride was more exciting than flying over the Atlantic. Bartlett's ride shared the midway at the 1903 Chicago World's Fair with one of American Harry Traver's notorious Cyclone machines that most fans still consider to have been the most fearsome roller coaster of all. One surviving Cy- clone, at Montreal's Parc Belmet, was taken down early this year. Another terrified riders at Ontario's Crystal Beach Park near Fort Erie for two de- cades before it was eventually torn down in 1948. Traver had exhibited the origi-



—but when the park finally tore the attraction down it was because more people were watching it than riding it. The following year parts of the Cy- clone's frame were incorporated into its successor, the Comet, which is still op- erating and regularly appears on en- thusiasts' Top 10 lists. With a track length of 4,800 feet, the Comet was for many years one of the longest rides in North Ameri- ca, a record which is currently held by the 7,400-foot Beast at Kings Island, near Cleveland.

The original mania for building the biggest and the most frightening rides subsided in the Depression-ridden 1930s, but recently there has been a



full-circle loop, one of them inside a gully. And besides The Beast, Kings Is- land, Ohio, has the seven-year-old steel Demon and King Cobra, North Ameri- ca's first stand-up coaster, which prop- els riders down a 90-foot initial drop—right side up, sideways and upside down. At Calgary's Calgary Park, the Turn of the Century is famous for its stomach-aching, corker-loop loops.

ACE members' particular passions are as varied as their backgrounds, but the woodies still claim the loyalty of most serious enthusiasts. Said Cartmell, whose The Roller Coaster Book, a history of the rides in North America, will be published in September: "The wooden

Fans of the woodies are acknowledged that Montreal's La Ronde, on the Expo 87 grounds, will begin construction of a double-track wooden racer, designed by Dallas's Wilbur Cobb, this fall. Said Cobb: "Each one is different, you know, and there isn't nothing we can't work out if they give us enough room." Most of ACE's Canadian members are in On- tario, as are most of Canada's old wood- ies. More than 400 members attended ACE's July convention at Crystal Beach Park, where for five days they re- minded about the great coasters and rode the old-style rides in the area—the Comet and the Giant (built in 1916) at Crystal Beach, the Jack Rabbit (1900)



Mettler: a nurse to treat bruised ribs

more exciting. Said Mettler: "It is the noise and the sense of danger, even though you know that it is not really dangerous."

Canada's Wonderland has had no se- rious accidents on its rides and, like other big parks, prides itself on the thoroughness of its safety procedures. Routine precautions include yearly X- rays of cars and tracks, elaborate daily mechanical and electronic inspections, and even a team of trained checkers who walk the entire length of each woodie's tracks every morning searching for debris or signs of trouble. Still, devotees know that a sense of danger is an es- sential part of the experience. An enthus- iast Kohan put it: "You had to say what makes it so exciting. I would say it's the moment you wonder, 'Ho, Am I really going to survive this?'"

A summer rage for plastic fashions

By Sharna McKay

From the sidewalks of Vancouver to the beaches of Nova Scotia, Canadian women are justly sporting the hottest new fashion in summer footwear: Jellies. Manufactured in shades ranging from hot pink to comfy blue and available with matching oversize bandage, in styles that vary from high-heeled pumps to slip-on sandals, the shoes are plastic from toe tip to heel bottom. They are priced from \$6 for Canadian-made sling-backs to \$20 for more stylish imports from Brazil. Hundreds of thousands of the soft plastic shoes are manufactured in factories in such countries as Brazil, China and the United States. And as a result of record sales, Jellies—named because the feel of the plastic resembles the texture of Jell-O—have become a major revenue source for Canadian shoe retailers and manufacturers. Said Sandra Barr, national banner buyer for The V. Station Co. in Toronto: "Everyone is buying them, from women conservative to teenagers. They are so popular that we keep selling out."



Susan Kradzinski buying Jellies (below) open and dry

Plastic sandals have been on the market for two decades, but Canadians have only recently begun buying them in huge quantities. Said William Beeth, president of Footwear Fashion in London, Ont., a company that manufactures Jellies: "In various guises plastic shoes have been around for 20 years. But it is only within the past year that sales have exploded." Industry observers say that the current popularity of Jellies can be traced to last summer, when high-fashion magazines such as *Vogue* and *Elle* and *Real* and *Teen* in the United States began promoting them as the trendiest footwear after Guccis.

Still, the comfort and practicality of Jellies have also contributed to the shoe becoming a best seller. Susan de la Ronda, 36, a school librarian from Halifax, for one, recently switched from leather to plastic. Said de la Ronda: "I have four pairs for my five-year-olds—sapphire blue, white and red. They are so open and airy that I wear them whether I'm at home or working. I have even worn them in the shower." And so



present her 12-year-old daughter, Annie, from borrowing her plastic shoes, de la Ronda recently presented her with her own pair of Jellies. For her part, Jo Anne Britton, a 36-year-old housewife from Vancouver, wears her two-month-old Jellies as the beach at nearby Long Lake. Said Britton: "They are not that common here yet, and a lot of people look at them as if they were to try them they would not go back to anything else. They are great."

Many Canadian shoe retailers would agree. "They sell like they are hot," said William Grevier, women's buyer for Saks Shoes, which carries \$10 to \$20 Brazilian-made Jellies in its 140 stores from Victoria to St. John's. Grevier attributes the success of the plastic shoes to their low price. He added, "For what they would normally pay for a pair of leather summer sandals, women can buy three or four pairs of Jellies." All of which is a more than welcome development for the beleaguered Canadian retail shoe industry. Declared Rex McCafferty, senior investment analyst with Toronto brokerage house Dominion Securities: "Pri-

vided Ltd., "Shoe sales have been sluggish over the past few years because consumers are reluctant to pay as much as \$60 for the traditional stock shoe. The low-priced marketplace like Jellies is the new growth area in the shoe business."

In London, Ont., Footwear Fashion is banking on the continuing popularity of plastic shoes and accessories. A longtime distributor of synthetic shoes and handbags, the company made plans to manufacture Jellies shoes last fall when the boom began. Said president Beeth: "We decided that for what we spent in importing the shoes from the United States, China and Taiwan, we would be better off making our own." So far, the demand has paid off. Already Footwear Fashion has shipped 350,000 pairs of Jellies across Canada, and Beeth expects the trend to continue. Commented the self-proclaimed Jellie "Whore" shoe can be used for gardening in the morning, based down in the afternoon and worn to the theatre in the evening." ☐

If you must know... all the news you need is in Maclean's



If you really want to know what's happening in your world... if you demand facts, not fluff... you should be reading Maclean's, each and every week!

Why? Because Maclean's goes behind and beyond the headlines. Each penetrating issue is a concise, comprehensive overview of the week's events—one you can read and absorb at your leisure.

As well, Maclean's brings you the stories that don't make the headlines... the quiet, yet crucial developments in the worlds of business, medicine, science and politics to name just a few. This is the news that affects you and your family. News you should be reading. Written from a uniquely Canadian point of view, as only Maclean's can.

With over 60 professionals in 40 bureaus world-wide, Maclean's is one of the largest news-gathering organizations in the world. And right now, it's yours to profit from for just over 60 cents a week. That's right—Maclean's incisive, thoughtful reporting and full-color photography for half the cover price!

Satisfy your need to know during this special offer, and we'll even send you a fabulous FREE GIFT—a light-emergent Solar Calculator!

It turns any strong light into energy. It never needs batteries! Just the right size, it's lightweight and compact enough for office, home and school. Generous full-size keys allow fast, easy operation... a full one-year warranty assures trouble-free use. This Solar Calculator is yours FREE with Maclean's at Half-Price. Subscribe today!

Subscribe now at Half-Price* and get this sensational Solar Calculator FREE!



Maclean's
Box 4546, Station A, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 6A7

FREE SOLAR CALCULATOR!
& Half-Price Savings!

CSE quotes only \$23.95 (incl. shipping & handling) per calculator. Minimum 1 year.

PRIORITY SERVICE!
12 issues \$13.95. Send us Solar Calculator for free!

First Name _____ Last Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

City or Town _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____

*Our best value of \$23.95 per calculator plus \$1.95 P&H. 12 issues plus \$13.95. Not valid in Canada. P&H

Avoiding a genetic catastrophe

By Pat Ohiendorf

Genetic engineering, once the fanciful preserve of science-fiction writers, has become a startling reality. Laboratory procedures that artificially combine the reproductive genes of unrelated species to produce new life-forms are now almost routine. But as the new technology forces ahead, some experts express growing concern about the possible ecological events that might occur if the new types of life are released, uncontrolled, into the envi-

because the genetically altered plants and micro-organisms that they are creating hold tremendous promise. Synthetic human insulin, an improvement on previous types, is already on the market. And scientists have now created new organisms that can clean up pollutants and help to mine minerals. Genetically modified plants and animals can thrive in harsh environments and provide dramatically increased food yields. Microbiologist Ananda Chakrabarty of the University of Illinois, for one, is waiting for U.S. government ap-

proval to test a new bacterium that can be sprayed on temperature-sensitive food crops such as potatoes to help protect them from cold weather and frost damage. They created the organism by chemically removing the gene that was responsible for the formation of ice crystals on the outside of the plants in cold weather. And scientists at Stanford University are eager to field test a new genetically altered strain of corn that they have created through biotechnology and that has an enormously improved protein content.

In Canada, near-made living organisms are ready for testing in the environment, but Canadian scientists want to become more involved in the new field. The Canadian Forestry Service's manager for biological control, geneticist Jerry Davis, said that he hopes genetic manipulation will increase the effectiveness of natural viruses which the service uses to control tree-detracting insects such as the spruce budworm. And the mining industry, long bothered with the natural bacteria that dissolve copper and uranium as it erodes, is working to improve the effectiveness of the organisms at low temperatures. Indeed, most sectors of the Canadian economy might eventually benefit from unimagined research in biotechnology. Declared Maurice Bremond, vice-president for biotechnology at the National Research Council: "There will be fantastic markets in 10 years for biotechnological products or processes—in pharmaceuticals, agriculture, energy, chemistry, pulp and paper, and waste treatment. If Canada does not use the new technologies, other countries will, and some of our present industries will cease to be competitive."

For that reason, Ottawa last month announced that the development of biotechnology was a major national goal, with \$25 million to be devoted to construction, research and development over the next two years. The federal government has already committed \$60 million to construct the Montreal Biotechnology Institute, with another \$6 million being used to expand the Bioscience Plant Biotechnology Institute. At the same time, a 25-member National Biotechnology Advisory Committee under the auspices of the ministry of state for science and technology (MOST) links university and government scientists with industry.

In general, scientists who work with biotechnology consider it to be a safe area of scientific inquiry. Commented



Risks: concern that man-made bacteria could become an 'Andromeda Strain'

microbiologist David Rhindler, secretary of the MOST biotechnology committee. "On balance, I think it is a very benign technology. It is a very helpful technology and one that is based on natural, living processes." As to popular fears that genetically engineered bacteria could run rampant or turn into an "Andromeda Strain," biotechnologists say it would be virtually impossible for anything yet," Rhindler told *Monline*. "Micro-organisms know no national borders and they multiply. Certainly, the little bugs are compared to biotechnology."

For their part, many molecular biologists, geneticists and microbiologists who work in biotechnology actively criticize Rhindler. Their descriptions of his

proposed to field test two unique organisms. One is a bacterium specially developed to dissolve and clean up oil spills. The second is a bacterium that Chakrabarty genetically altered to enable it to consume and destroy the deadly herbicide Agent Orange, which the U.S. Air Force used against the Viet Cong in Vietnam. Explained Chakrabarty: "In the lab we have shown that this micro-organism can remove more than 95 per cent of Agent Orange from highly contaminated soils. And when Agent Orange is removed, the soil can again support the growth of plants."

At the same time, scientists at the University of California at Berkeley are



Risks: Suzuki (below): There will be a price to pay with biotechnology

microbiologist David Rhindler, secretary of the MOST biotechnology committee. "On balance, I think it is a very benign technology. It is a very helpful technology and one that is based on natural, living processes." As to popular fears that genetically engineered bacteria could run rampant or turn into an "Andromeda Strain," biotechnologists say it would be virtually impossible for anything yet," Rhindler told *Monline*. "Micro-organisms know no national borders and they multiply. Certainly, the little bugs are compared to biotechnology."

For their part, many molecular biologists, geneticists and microbiologists who work in biotechnology actively criticize Rhindler. Their descriptions of his

microbiologist David Rhindler, secretary of the MOST biotechnology committee. "On balance, I think it is a very benign technology. It is a very helpful technology and one that is based on natural, living processes." As to popular fears that genetically engineered bacteria could run rampant or turn into an "Andromeda Strain," biotechnologists say it would be virtually impossible for anything yet," Rhindler told *Monline*. "Micro-organisms know no national borders and they multiply. Certainly, the little bugs are compared to biotechnology."

For their part, many molecular biologists, geneticists and microbiologists who work in biotechnology actively criticize Rhindler. Their descriptions of his

microbiologist David Rhindler, secretary of the MOST biotechnology committee. "On balance, I think it is a very benign technology. It is a very helpful technology and one that is based on natural, living processes." As to popular fears that genetically engineered bacteria could run rampant or turn into an "Andromeda Strain," biotechnologists say it would be virtually impossible for anything yet," Rhindler told *Monline*. "Micro-organisms know no national borders and they multiply. Certainly, the little bugs are compared to biotechnology."

For their part, many molecular biologists, geneticists and microbiologists who work in biotechnology actively criticize Rhindler. Their descriptions of his

For their part, many molecular biologists, geneticists and microbiologists who work in biotechnology actively criticize Rhindler. Their descriptions of his

For their part, many molecular biologists, geneticists and microbiologists who work in biotechnology actively criticize Rhindler. Their descriptions of his



ics of the federal district court in Washington, D.C., prohibited advisory scientists from field testing so-called "organisms," or bacteria that would render plants frost resistant in California in May, within weeks the so-called developers filed an application for testing the same organisms with Agriculture Canada.

The U.S. court case began when Ruffin and other environmentalists sued the National Institute of Health, which, through its recombinant DNA advisory committee, has been the only arbiter of U.S. gene-splicing experiments which are licensed by the federal government. Ruffin charged that the NIH approved

"What we have here is one guy who convinced one judge—and it is a lower-court judge—to issue an injunction." The suit and the University of California at Berkeley are opposing Britain's decision, Adams added, and "we fully expect their appeal to succeed."

According to molecular biologist Elizabeth Milosovic, an assistant to the director of the office of recombinant DNA at the NIH, most companies are under some pressure to report to the NIH "because, in case of future litigation, it would not be viewed in their favor if they had not complied with guidelines." But Adams' lawsuit implied in an interview that his company is conducting

In light of the growing controversy, regulatory bodies on both sides of the border are in disorder. Faced with its first application to import and field test a genetically modified organism, Agriculture Canada has decided to process the application to test so-called "transgenic" plants—like any other through review procedures which are time-consuming and stringent. But approval may take even longer than usual because, according to William Stewart, the insecticide evaluation officer who received the so-called bacterium application, "Everybody will have to sit down and look carefully at the existing guidelines."

While government agencies consider controls, the biotech industry is taking cautious approach to additional research and development. Allis, Inc. of Mississauga, Ont., Canada's largest biotechnology company, for one, has adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Said company president Alan Bates: "Quite frankly, with all the questions raised about regulations, we are not going to begin modifying any arguments for environmental use until we know what the Canadian and U.S. governments are going to do about field tests." Bates vigorously said that Allis was the Canadian company that had applied for the so-called permit.

It will not be the first time in its short history that biotechnology has reached a pivotal point and stalled. In 1995 scientists themselves called for a moratorium on releasing this march until guidelines for laboratory containment procedures were established. At that time scientists worried in part that new cancer-causing organisms could get loose in laboratories or spill into the surroundings. But a decade later those fears have largely subsided because no serious accidents have occurred.

Some scientists consider the current concern over the danger of releasing genetically engineered organisms into the environment to be equally groundless. Fredrick Chakrabarty, "My feeling after working with micro-organisms for so long is that there are not going to be any large-scale hazards at all. I just wish humans would move faster and we could get some clear guidelines from government." But effective guidelines take time to formulate, and most scientists, including Chakrabarty, agree that despite the tremendous promise of biotechnology it is essential to be sure now rather than face a disaster in the future. In weighing hypothetical benefits against hypothetical risks, it is "always best to err strongly on the side of conservatism," said Suzuki. He added: "If there is a question mark, let things sit a while to see if that question mark becomes smaller." The price of error could be disastrously high.

FOR THE RECORD

Genius in transition

GOODBYE CRUEL WORLD
Elvis Costello and the Attractions
(GAS)

Elvis Costello is an artist in transition. Last year he hit his acclaimed album *King of the Glocks*; the once surly new wave musician moved confidently into the middle side of pop music. Then, on his recent solo U.S. tour he displayed a growing fondness for crooning piano-style ballads. *Goodbye Cruel World*, his fifth album in seven years, is a charming but uneven collection which shows that Costello is still wondering which way to jump. Never has Costello sounded so comfortable with his own voice as on the romantic ballad "I Wanna Be Loved," when he sings convincingly, "I guess I'm a victim of loneliness/And why should this be my destiny?" *Peace in Our Time* expresses his political passion with irony; a stately waltz tells the listener into a disturbing history lesson about hypocritical governments profiting to want peace. But most of Costello's messages are more cryptic, and the music of times seems too dense. While becoming increasingly at ease with eclectic musical styles, Costello remains an enigmatic genius.

PURPLE RAIN
Prince and the New Power Generation
(WEA)

Prince is one of pop's true originals. His mode of creation and his merry, androgynous past have made the 30-year-old Minneapolis native a controversial figure. Radio stations often ban his sexually explicit songs from air play, but his music is an ingenious blend of keyboard funk and guitar rock. *Purple Rain* is a kaleidoscope of pulsating sounds and velocity textures. It opens with cheerful chaos on *Let's Go Crazy*, in which Prince greets listeners in the face of impending apocalypse. *Darling Nikki*, about a strange encounter with a nymphomaniac, features a scolding guitar, and *The Love Machine* is a lively, romantic song sung as a sensual *Saltatio Prince* on *When Doves Cry* by mixing amplified guitar notes with the ringing beat of tribal drums. When he conveys his full range of heated emotion, the irrepressible Prince makes a commanding form of poetry.

—MICHAEL JENNINGS

CAN YOU TASTE THE RUM IN YOUR RUM?



"I don't know."

"I guess so."

"What do you mean?"

"You know the rum is in your rum."

"McGuinness White is so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."

"It's so smooth, it's like a whisper."



McGUINNESS WHITE. FULL RUM TASTE.

McGuinness Rum. Available in Dark, Amber and White.



Adams: biotechnology holds tremendous promise and the potential for disaster

the so-called experiments (and then others for the field testing of genetically engineered cereals and tobacco) without requesting an environmental risk assessment ahead of time. Such reports, officials claimed, are required under existing U.S. law. Strick says down on the side of the environmentalists. He issued a preliminary injunction against the release of the bacteria into the environment until the case comes to trial. He also prohibited the NIH from considering any further proposals involving the release of engineered organisms. Strick's decision has in effect enforced a delay on further official testing of the fruits of biotechnology. But because the NIH does not have jurisdiction over the research of private U.S. companies, some scientists and firms are not prepared to wait until a final judgment by the courts. Commented Daniel Adams of AGS:

independent field tests. When asked whether the company had tested organisms in the field, Adams replied: "As a public company we cannot get into releasing information every time we conduct a field experiment—we would have to wait six or eight years minimum per day. All I can tell you is that our research program is going forward. No one has told us to stop." In fact, AGS has its own (so-called so-called) bacterium, which, according to Adams, is a different organism than the *Serratia* bacterium. Although neither the federal department nor AGS would reveal the name of the Canadian company that applied for permission to import organisms and field test it in Canada, Adams said, "There is really a problem in Canada. We discussed that with several Canadian companies, and one of them applied for a permit."



Give UNICEF gifts and cards and help a child

For more information call 1-800-846-8466
or write to: UNICEF, 1000 17th Street
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
or write to: UNICEF, 1000 17th Street
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
or write to: UNICEF, 1000 17th Street
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Unicef Canada (9)



CAST MUSCOX

The reason why Cast has the most fuel-efficient container fleet on the North Atlantic.

CAST

The Blue Box System of Container Shipping



Burlinson with equine castles: a skinny, wolf-faced animal as four-legged master

FILMS

Lightning without flash

PHAR LAP

Directed by Simon Winzer

The short, stellar career of the Australian racehorse Phar Lap reached its peak when he won the world's richest race in Agua Caliente, Mexico, in 1930. So dazzling were his prospects that his owners guarded him around the clock to protect his life. The precautions were in vain. A few days after his victory, Phar Lap died suddenly of undetermined causes amid speculations of foul play, and a four-legged Australian martyr was born.

An earnest, heartwarming tale of a horse who was too good to last, the movie of the legend is the latest in a line of Australian films that draw their subjects from the country's colorful history. In the early years of the Depression, Phar Lap (himself the lightning) faded round the racetracks of Australia, winning an international reputation for being almost unbeatable. A skinny, wolf-faced animal of indifferent pedigree, he retained the image of the longshot, starting most of his races by surging up from the rear. He was the scourge of the blue-blooded Australian racing establishment, who eventually drove him out of domestic competition by forcing him to carry unreasonably heavy handicaps. But the public loved him. Instead of playing up the mythic dimensions of the tale, the makers of *Phar Lap* offer a standard lesson about faith,

hope and charity persisting in the face of adversity. The simple plot focuses on the horse's hard-driving trainer, Harry (Martin Vaughan), who motivates the animal through love. Harry's overweening pride in Phar Lap's success, which he falsely attributes to his own judgment, leads to his downfall. But the stableboy (Tom Burlinson) restores through his belief in the horse. American actor Ben Laffman plays the horse's scheming, wisecracking, part-owner, Dave Davis, a "punky little Jew," according to the discourse of the Victoria Racing Club, he contributes welcome space to the wholesome conclusion.

For the most part, director Simon Winzer forgoes grandiose effects in favor of a low-key realism. Everything from the costumes to the scenery has a look that is faithful to the Depression era. That painstaking attention to detail would have suited a documentary, but in a feature it fails to fire the imagination. As well, the film contains only one visually stunning scene—a gallop in slow motion on a beach—that celebrates the horse's extraordinary power. The result is that at least the film is too understated to convey Phar Lap's larger-than-life dimension. At worst, particularly in the death scene at the end, it falls flat. With more confidence and more bravura, the movie might have been as smouldering as its subject. Instead, it flashes just out of the money.

—GILLIAN MACKEY

A military casualty

BEST DEFENSE

Directed by Willard Huyck

A Broadway film that never delivers what it promises, *Best Defense* is one of the cinematic crimes of the summer. A lame thriller and sex romp, it goes as a comedy. But beneath its gaudy humor, the script resorts to cheap slapstick and obscenity to give Dudley Moore, who plays a defense engineer, and Eddie Murphy, as an American soldier, something funny to do. And its pretentious billing of Murphy as "strategic great star" playing opposite Moore is plainly misleading: the two never meet on screen, and Murphy's role is a cameo appearance at best.

Wylie Cooper (Moore) is a hapless California engineer whose employer, a high-technology design firm, is about to go bankrupt if it cannot develop a guidance system for the military's new "Austrian" tank. The uncertainty and pressure are straining Wylie's marriage and making him a suspect at work. But when plans for a guided missile fail in its test, everyone believes Wylie is the culprit, and he becomes an instant hero to the company and his wife. He also becomes a target for industrial espionage. Meanwhile, Larry Landry (Murphy), stationed in Kuwait, feels the crises system seriously faulty as he test-drives the tank, wildly, into an Iraqi war zone. The long-suffering Wylie, a hero no longer, tries to fix the system and save Landry's life to restore his own reputation.

Best Defense is not a comedy, though a hastily assembled contrivance. Most of Murphy's scenes appear at the beginning and end of the film—as though the filmmakers added them as an afterthought—and his dialogue consists mainly of swear words and racist put-downs. At the same time, Moore utters obvious puns on one occasion he replies, "You're welcome," on hearing the word "welcome." Finally, it provides the film's only funny scene: he plays a wild-eyed industrial spy who strong-arms Wylie in a sushi bar. With a combination of brute force and sweet talk he tries to coerce him into selling the plans, which, naturally, elude him.

The blame for *Best Defense* rests solely with director Willard Huyck and producer Gloria Katz, who conceived the screenplay. A writing team that produced the acclaimed American Graffiti, Katz and Huyck have clearly let their standards slide as they have managed to make *Best Defense* a bad offense.

—MICHAEL JENSEN

Greed and global power



Anti-Marco demonstrators in financial district of Manila storming blunders

ENDLESS ENEMIES

By Jonathan Kwitny

(Newman, 181 pages, \$27.95)

In the 1960s the U.S. antiwar protest movement adopted a slogan from an unlikely source: the cartoon character Pope, who remarked, "We have met the enemy, and he is us." In *Endless Enemies*, a damning survey of U.S. Cold War policies in the Third World, Jonathan Kwitny draws the same conclusion. Kwitny, a *Wall Street Journal* investigative reporter, shows how successive U.S. administrations have advanced Third World reforms, bolstered dictatorships, fostered corruption and launched rash military adventures. He also charges that the American people "have been led to through one war after another, the press often as naive complicity."

Kwitny marshals his indictment of intervention with the same skill he brought to getting acquainted crime in his 1979 book, *Vicious Circles: The Mafia in the Marketplace*. In cases ranging from Zaire to the Philippines, Kwitny names the diplomats, CIA agents and, on occasion, journalists who have aided Washington in a stunning series of foreign policy blunders. His detailed, personified approach produces a host of almost farcical vignettes. But each anecdotal illustration has key themes. He shows how the creators of U.S. policy have repeatedly shown appalling ignor-

ance of local conditions. In one chapter he outlines the abortive assassination plot against Patrice Lumumba, the first elected government leader of the Belgian Congo, now Zaire. The would-be assassin planned to inject Lumumba's toothpaste, but, as Kwitny dryly notes, "Africans commonly do not use toothpaste, but clean their teeth with a piece of soft spongy wood."

His also demonstrates how Washington has squandered rather than fostered free enterprise. As evidence, he cites the case of the U.S.-backed Iranian coup of 1953. It benefited the major U.S. oil companies at the expense of energy consumers and independent drillers who might have expanded production and driven prices much lower.

Most tellingly, Kwitny reveals how a relatively small, tightly knit web of

bankers, elites and army merchants has played an anti-Communist game to advance their own interests through manipulation of U.S. foreign policy. "There is a firm of old-boy networking to all this," Kwitny charges. "That can be just as insidious as outright bribery." Kwitny cites Vice-President George Bush's 1980 toast to President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines for his "adherence to democratic principles." Thus he demonstrates how Marcos and his cronies have appropriated dozens of firms owned by the Filipino business elite. Far from ensuring long-term U.S. interests, Kwitny notes, "Marcos has made himself rich as an implacable enemy of business that the relatively wealthy classes are already siding a budding guerrilla revolution, although they know very well they may lose control of it."

Endless Enemies has its flaws. With its relentless focus on the Third World and covert action, it ignores major U.S. foreign policy successes, including the Marshall Plan and the establishment of democracy in Japan. Moreover, the author's dedication to overlook central areas of U.S. interests, including Israel and Chile, seems arbitrary.

What the book does offer is an impassioned set of case studies drawn by a superb reporter. Kwitny has lived it or traveled through more than 60 nations, interviewed hundreds of participants—and victims—of U.S. interventions and has still managed not to become scorned by despair or cynicism. An ardent liberal, he maintains that free markets, free trade and democratic capitalism are the best engines of economic development. Behind all the polemics he has issued a cry for a far more restrained policy that would substitute trade and commerce for tanks and daggers. "As an investment, money is cheaper than blood," Kwitny contends. Washington's preference for force, he adds, "has given us concrete road barriers around the White House." And, as *Endless Enemies* warns, those barriers may not be strong enough to withstand the enemies the White House itself persists in creating.

—LENN GLASS

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *The Aquilari Progression*, Jonathan (1)
- 2 *The Red One* (1)
- 3 *Full Circle*, David (1)
- 4 *Wheels of Deceit*, Herbert (1)
- 5 *London, Field (1)*
- 6 *And Ladies of the Club*, Sinclair (1)
- 7 *The Walking Dead*, L'Amour (1)
- 8 *First Among Equals*, Archer (1)
- 9 *The Witches of Brewster*, Spillane (1)
- 10 *The Wheel of Fortune*, Pynchon (1)

Nonfiction

- 1 *In God's Name*, Nading (1)
- 2 *Newsweek*, Aron (1)
- 3 *Waves: The Short Life and Fast Times of John F. Kennedy*, Woodward (1)
- 4 *East to West*, Mann (1)
- 5 *Sin and Society*, Gross (1)
- 6 *The Kennedy, Culture of America* (1)
- 7 *The Long Road Home*, Gooding (1)
- 8 *Blondie Victory*, Grossman (1)
- 9 *The Marks of Paddy*, Paulsen (1)
- 10 *The Vietnam Years*, Shriver (1)

1) Fiction list only

Fall in love with fall in Canada



Canada. What a country!



TOURISM
TOURISME
1-800-4-1-800-4



Go for it. Take a break! Urban Canada has it all for fall. Now that summer's done, have some stylish city fun! Canada's cities offer so much pleasure... you can wine and dine at leisure see a museum's artistic treasures shop for that something quite unique explore a charming offbeat street cheer a touchdown applause a lift see the sights fill your heart with music... there's magic in the nights in the city.

Go urban, Canada. Break away... add a mini-trip to your fall days... and live it up!

For your exciting package on "Canada this fall", call toll free at 1 800 268-6364, in B.C. call (12 800 268-6364).

Breaking the old political habits

By Allan Fotheringham

The earliest thing a reporter can do to a politician is to publish his jokes. deadpan. What you get is a church hall, delivered with noises and winks and body language to a howling crowd, can look perfectly terrible. There's no more room in black and white on the front page — sans explanation. That is what has been happening to Brian Mulroney, an old-style politician pursued by very serious new-style reporters who toss on the pillow each night with suspicions of Watergate dancing in their dreams. Napoleon and there is a marshal's baton in every soldier's knapsack, and every young graduate of journalism school seen investigating reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein in his video display terminal.

Just as John Turner, ladden away in his Bay Street tower for nine years, somehow missed consciousness-raising and the appearance of the feminist movement and thinks that 1990s fraternal party bum-potting would flourish, the Jew That Walks Like a Man also suffers from a time warp. He was raised on John Diefenbaker and Daniel Johnson and, not appearing in active politics until 1983, has little personal touch to his politics. That's not to say they are all detriments but he probably the finest stump speaker since Dief and keen to bell the temperature of a crowd with fact-changing outcries. An Irish hero loves to entertain, he absolutely wilches in the whims of laughter and effrontery that roll back to the podium when he is in high gear and all cylinders are chafing.

That means, like Dief, he has to take the facts and balloon them into exaggerated stage. When he told his Tory audience last year that every single one of them was invited for a swim when he moved into 24 Sussex Drive, they didn't take him any more seriously than he meant them to. When he shouted playfully that he would make paragonage appointments to Liberals "where there isn't a single living, breathing Conservative," Fotheringham is a columnist for *Sunshine News*.

native left in the land"—his sense of humor was greeted aggressively by both audiences and those at the press table. If you want to see these words down in print, however, as if serious, the man's in trouble. When he explains to the scribes in casual banter that he talked to potential Tory delegates in one way and to the Canadian public in another, he is only saying rather too readily what every politician knows to be true. Turner, when seeking leadership votes, famously praised the Pierre Trudeau be new blazes for all his troubles. Ed Broadbent, in the heat of a union



ball, turns up the 1970s in his rising against the bastis and those other evil negatives. The truth usually sits on the corner and whimpers.

Mr. Mulroney's current position rise from the fact the church-hall style is largely extinct in this country. The outworn, overwrought pump-boosting at the two so-called national television debates sharply contrasted the impassioned, twenty-foot-running exhibited by Mario Cuomo and Jesse Jackson at the Democratic convention in San Francisco. The Americans are not afraid of emotion, in their speakers of their audiences. Copious handfuls of tears were shed by delegates, both black and white, when the preacher Jackson apologized to Jews and then went into a riveting rant that brought back memories of Martin Luther King, whom I have A Dream speech can still raise prickles on the back of your neck. Mulroney, when Geraldine Ferraro accepted her nomination as the woman who could be a heartbeat away from the presidency

of the most powerful nation on earth. One would love to see Mr. Turner try to get her on the poster.

Would he dare? Of course not. Would he repeat the glibster maxims of Gov Gen Jeanne Sauvé? Of Margaret Thatcher? Of Miss Betty Windsor? Of course not. He does it only to those in audience positions to his own, the point that we understand him ("the perfect son")-Changpook, who, as the president of the party, felt that it was about time to renegotiate.

Turner, at 65, has finally learned his lesson, and so has Mulroney. What we are going to see is a duller, more serious, one who will be instructed by his handlers and packagers to restrain his native Irish inclination for entertaining. When he was a lad in Basle, Canada, and Col. Robert McCormack, publisher of the Chicago Tribune that built the town to supply its newspaper, once to visit. McCormack would stand on a piano and sing Danny Boy in his boy soprano and the great man would reward him with a crisp \$25 bill. Mulroney has never carried his need to entertain and to enjoy the affection of an audience, and it was to be his main weapon in an

election campaign against a John Turner who is more comfortable in a squeaking, grating, cocktail party where he can lay those laser-beam knees on you and put your wife



OPEN UP FOR LÖWENBRÄU

Announcing Löwenbräu. A great world beer from Germany, now brewed right here in Canada. This premium beer is brewed with a proud tradition of excellence, using a brew-house method that's centuries old, and the finest Bavarian hops. It tastes surprisingly smooth, and very refreshing. A taste of Europe, here and now!

Brewed by Molson under license.



A taste you can call your own.



Player's

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.

Av. per cigarette: Player's Extra Light: Reg: 9 mg "tar", 0.8 mg nicotine; King Size: 11 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine. Player's Light: Reg: 14 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine; King Size: 15 mg "tar", 1.1 mg nicotine. Player's Filter: Reg: 17 mg "tar", 1.2 mg nicotine; King Size: 16 mg "tar", 1.2 mg nicotine.